John Zevenboom, Esq., J.P.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.
Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
George N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul-General for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
Samuel M. Gibbs, Esq., Consul for Venezuela.
Samuel Perkins Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for the United States.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Honorable William John Clarke, M.L.C., President.
The Honorable James Joseph Casey, C.M.G., M.P., Vice-President.
The Honorable James Munro, M.P., Vice-President.
The Honorable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Baronet, M.P., Attorney-General, Vice-President.
The Honorable Sir George F. Verdon, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., Vice-President.
The Honorable Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., Vice-President.
The Honorable James Brown Patterson, M.P., Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honorable William Wilson, M.L.C.
The Honorable Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P.
Alexander Kennedy Smith, Esq., M.P., C.E.
John Pigdon, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Melbourne.
Joseph Anderson Panton, Esq., M.P.
Jonatham Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chilli, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil.

COMMITTEES:

The President is ex-officio a member of all committees.

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John Pigdon, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Story, Esq., M.P.
Honorable John Woods, M.P.
Robert Richardson, Esq.
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G. Douglas, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J.P.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J.P.

No. 2.—FINANCE.

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The five Vice-Presidents.
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Honorable Thomas Loader.
E. L. Zox, Eq., M.P.
James Mirams, Esq., M.P.
John Halfey, Esq., J.P.
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Honorable Sir George F. Verdon, Vice-Chairman.
Honorable Graham Berry, M.P.
Honorable Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, BART., M.P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P.
Honorable Thomas Loader.
Honorable Sir Samual Wilson, M.L.C.

No. 4.—EUROPE.

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Jonathan Binns Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
Louis Thoneman, Esq., Consul for Austria-Hungary.
Gustav Beckx, Esq., Consul-General for Belgium.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq., Consul for France.
William Alexander Brahe, Esq., Consul for the German Empire.
Chevalier Luigi Marinucci, Consul-General for Italy.
Jonkheer Daniel Ploos Van Amstel, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands.
Thomas Charles Napier Cooper, Esq., Consul for Portugal.
James Damyon, Esq., Consul for Russia.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.P., Vice-Consul for Spain.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq., Consul for the Swiss Confederation.
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Honorable James Munro, M.P.
Honorable R. D. Reid, M.L.C.
John Pigdon, Esq., J.P.
Honorable Graham Berry, M.P.
Honorable Thomas Loader.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J.P.

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J. B. Were, Esq., Consul for Denmark, Chili, Peru, and Sweden and Norway, and Vice-Consul for Brazil, Vice-Chairman.
W. B Jones, Esq., J.P.
S. P. Lord, Esq., Vice-Consul-General for United States of America.
G. N. Oakley, Esq., Consul for Hawaii.
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Jonkheer D. Ploos Van Amstel.
Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.P.

No. 7.—CEREMONIAL.

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Honorable Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman.
Honorable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy.
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Honorable John Woods, M.P.

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J. A. Panton, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.
Joseph Bosisto, Esq., M.P.
Honorable Sir Francis Murphy.
J. B. Were, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq., J.P.
John Halfey, Esq., J.P.

No. 10.—WINE.

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J. B. Were, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M.P.
Guillaume De Pury, Esq.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J.P.
Charles Fauconnet, Esq.
T. C. N. Cooper, Esq.
W. B. Jones, Esq., J.P.

No. 11.—MANUFACTURES.

Honorable C. J. Jenner, M.L.C., Chairman.
James Fergusson, Esq., M.P.
William Gray, Esq.
L. L. Mount, Esq.
John Owen, Esq.
William Williams, Esq, J.P.
W. R. Yeomans, Esq.
John Zevenboom, Esq., J.P.
John Danks, Esq.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J.P.
George Douglas, Esq.

No. 12.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.

Honorable Sir Samuel Wilson, M.L.C., Chairman.
Honorable William Wilson, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman.
Honorable John Cumming, M.L.C.
Honorable R. D. Reid, M.L.C.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq, M.P.
S. P. Lord, Esq.

No. 13.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

Joseph Bosisto, Esq, M.P., Chairman.
Honorable W. Wilson, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman.
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E. L. Zox, Esq., M.P.
Robert Knaggs, Esq., J.P., M.R.C.S.
Edmund Keogh, Esq., J.P.

No. 14.—MACHINERY.

A. K. Smith, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J.P.
John Danks, Esq.
John Buncle, Esq., J.P.
James Dallas, Esq.
David Munro, Esq.
Honorable John Woods, M.P.
G. Douglas, Esq.
W. K. Thomson, Esq., J.P.

No. 15.—FINE ARTS.

Honorable Sir G. F. Verdon, K.C.M.G., Chairman.
J. A. Panton, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.
Honorable Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, K.C.M.G.
Honorable Sir Francis Murphy.
Honorable S. H. Bindon.
W. J. O'Hea, Esq., M.P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M.P.
R. De Bruce Johnstone, Esq., M.P.

No. 16.—REGULATIONS AND PRINTING.

Honorable James Munro, M.P., Chairman.
Honorable J. J. Casey, C.M.G., M.P.
W. K. Thomson, Esq, J.P.
Honorable Thomas Loader.
John M'Ilwraith, Esq., J.P.
James Mirams, Esq., M.P.
David Munro, Esq.
Joseph Aarons, Esq., J.P.
James Fergusson, Esq., M.P.

No. 17.—MINERALS AND MINING.

J. A. Panton, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
A. K. Smith, Esq., M.P., Vice-Chairman.
John Halfey, Esq., J.P.
Richard Richardson, Esq., M.P.
Henry Bell, Esq., M.P.
Honorable J. B. Patterson, M.P.
Honorable J. Woods, M.P.
D. Munro, Esq., J.P.
G. N. Oakley, Esq.

THE MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1880.

IN accordance with a Commission issued under the great seal of the Colony of Victoria, and with the co-operation of the Imperial Government of our Gracious Sovereign the Queen, an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures, and Agricultural and Industrial Products of all Nations will be opened at Melbourne on the 1st day of October 1880, and will close on the 31st day of March 1881.

The Exhibition will be held in buildings specially erected for the purpose in Carlton Gardens, centrally situated in the city of Melbourne, and the cost of erecting such buildings, and all expenses incidental to the Exhibition, will be defrayed out of funds voted by the Parliament of Victoria.

The Commissioners are empowered to invite the British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments to take part in this Exhibition, and they will be glad to learn that steps have been taken to provide for the representation of every country and colony thereat.

The fact that Australasia has been represented at all the great Exhibitions of the world since their inception in the year 1851, and the advance she has made in productive industry, the extent of her commercial relations, and the high position to which her imports and exports have attained, indicate that she has now reached the period when she may profitably invite the great manufacturing countries to send the most complete products of their skilled industry to a people who are in a position to become not only good customers, but generous competitors.

1. Applications for space, with full particulars, are invited as early as possible. Copies of the official form of entry can be obtained upon application to the Secretary to the Commission.

2. Excepting under the circumstances specified under article 4, applications for space must be made through the representatives of the country or colony to which the applicants belong.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st of June 1879.

4. In the event of no representatives being appointed by the country or colony to which an intending exhibitor belongs, he can communicate direct with the Secretary.

5. Applications for space should be made not later than the 30th day of June 1879.

6. British, Foreign, and Colonial Governments, or Commissioners appointed by them, are requested to inform the Melbourne Commission not later than the 1st day of January 1880 whether they require any increase or diminution of the space offered them, and the amount. They are also requested to state whether there will be any exhibits for which special space should be provided, together with a description showing their nature and quantity.

7. Before the 1st day of June 1880 the representatives of countries or colonies should furnish approximate plans showing the manner of allotting the space assigned to them, and lists of their exhibitors, and other information necessary for the production of the official catalogue.

8. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of three courses, viz.—

(*a*) They can ship their exhibits direct to Melbourne, and make their own arrangements for their shipment, reception, and exhibition.

(*b*) Or consign their exhibits to

The Secretary, International Exhibition, 1880,
Melbourne, Australia,

with specific instructions as to what is desired.

(*c*) Or, having previously forwarded an entry to the Melbourne Commission, they can forward the goods, together with invoices and descriptions, to any of the following firms or companies:

London—MESSRS. JAMES M'EWAN & Co., 27, Lombard Street; or to MESSRS. M'ILWRAITH, M'EACHRAN & Co., Leadenhall Street.
Liverpool—MESSRS. JOHN SWIRE & SONS.
Glasgow—MESSRS. AITKEN, LILBURNE & Co.
Antwerp—MESSRS. JULES RENARD & Co.
New York—MESSRS. R. W. CAMERON & Co.
San Francisco—PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY.
All ports where the company has agencies—THE PENINSULA AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

9. Packages forwarded from countries and colonies represented at the exhibition should be addressed

To the Commissioner for _____
at the International Exhibition of 1880,
Melbourne,
Victoria,
Australia,

and have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the exhibitor belongs; or, where no representative has been appointed,

To the Secretary,
International Exhibition of 1880,
Melbourne,
Victoria,
Australia,

and two labels affixed to different, but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information: (1) The country from which it comes. (2) Name or firm of exhibitor. (3) Residence of the exhibitor. (4) Group and class to which exhibits belong. (5) Total number of packages sent by same exhibitor. (6) Serial number of that particular package. Each package must contain a list of the exhibits it contains.

Packages from foreign countries containing goods intended for the exhibition must likewise have painted on them as distinctive marks the letters M. I. E. surrounded by a

circle

Packages from foreign countries must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly whence they come, viz., with the colours and devices of their national flag. Foreign Commissioners are particularly requested to forward to the Melbourne Commission, as soon as possible, copies of the forms of address and the distinguishing marks which they have severally adopted.

10. In cases where exhibits are forwarded to Melbourne through any of the abovenamed agents of the Commission, all expenses of freight, marine insurance, &c., should be prepaid by the exhibitor; but if that be inconvenient, the exhibits will be forwarded and the charges and freight paid by the agents. The sum advanced by the agents will be regarded as a first charge upon the exhibits, to be deducted from the net proceeds, in the event of their being sold. Should such exhibits, however, not be sold, but be claimed by the exhibitor or his authorized agent at the close of the Exhibi-

tion, then such sums as may have been disbursed by the Commission or any of its agents must be paid before such goods are delivered.

11. Customs entries, transportation, receiving, unpacking, and arranging the products for exhibition will, if required by the exhibitor, be undertaken by the Commission at the expense of the exhibitor.

12. Arrangements will be made for transporting goods from the port of Melbourne, or the several railway stations, to the Exhibition grounds at a fixed rate of charges.

13. Exhibits will be admitted free of duty. The removal of goods, except under special circumstances, will not be permitted prior to the close of the Exhibition. Facilities will be given for the sale of exhibits; delivery to be made after the close of the Exhibition.

14. The protection of inventions capable of being patented and of designs is secured by the patent laws of Victoria.

15. The placing and fixing of heavy articles, requiring special foundations or adjustment, should begin by special arrangement as soon as the progress of the work upon the Exhibition buildings will permit. The general reception of articles in the Exhibition buildings will commence on 1st June 1880, and no articles will be admitted after 31st August 1880. The plans for the display and accommodation of such objects as may require either special arrangements or exceptional works for their erection must receive the approval of the Commission before they are executed, and the works must be carried out under the supervision of its agents. The special preparations of which mention has been made will be commenced as soon as the buildings and various annexes are sufficiently advanced. The works of general fitting-up must be commenced not later than the 1st of May 1880, and must be ready to receive goods before the 15th day of July 1880.

16. Space assigned to countries and colonies, and not occupied on the first day of September 1880, will revert to the Commission, and will be subject to re-arrangement.

17. If exhibits are not intended for competition it must be so stated by the exhibitors, and they will be excluded from examination by the International Jurors.

18. An official catalogue will be published in English by the Commission, by which the sale of catalogue is reserved. Every country and colony will, however, have the right of producing at its own expense, but in its own language only, a special catalogue of the objects exhibited in its section. No work of art, nor any article whatever, exhibited in the buildings, parks, or gardens may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatsoever without the permission of the exhibitor. The Commission reserves the right of authorizing the production of general views.

19. The representatives of countries and colonies, when appointed, will be allowed to group their exhibits as they may think fit in that portion of the Exhibition buildings allotted to the country or colony which they represent.

20. Exhibits from any country or colony whose Government is not represented will be grouped according to some one of the following classes. The same direction will be followed in the catalogue:

(1.) Works of art.
(2.) Education and instruction—apparatus and processes of the liberal arts.
(3.) Furniture and accessories.
(4.) Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories.
(5.) Raw and manufactured products.
(6.) Machinery—apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries.
(7.) Alimentary products.
(8.) Agriculture.
(9.) Horticulture.
(10.) Mining industries—machinery and products.

Each of these groups is divided into classes, according to the system of general classification annexed to these Regulations (Appendix). This Appendix includes for each class a summary enumeration of the objects which it will comprise.

21. A limited quantity of steam and water power will be supplied gratuitously. The quantity of each will be settled definitely at the time of the allotment of space. The Commissioners desire to encourage the display of machinery in motion, and they will endeavour to provide adequate power to meet all reasonable demands. Any power required by the exhibitor in excess of that allowed will be furnished by the Commission at a moderate price. Demands for such excess of power must be settled prior to the 31st August 1880.

22. By the introduction of steam-power it is proposed to afford facilities for presenting not only the machinery for any given manufactures, but the manufactures themselves; and it is further intended that space shall be afforded for the production in the Exhibition of interesting objects by manual labour.

23. Exhibitors must provide at their own cost all show-cases, shelving, counters, fittings, &c., which they may require; and all shaftings, pulleys, belting, &c., for the traces and measures of power from the main shafts; but the Commission is prepared, if required, and upon being furnished with full particulars, to make arrangements for the construction of show-cases by contract at a price per cubic foot, the cost to be borne by the exhibitor using the same. All artistic decorations and arrangements must be approved by the Commission.

24. The Commission reserves the right of rejecting or returning any proposed exhibit.

25. The following special regulations are framed for the reception and admission of works of art. The works admissible include the five classes mentioned below:

(1.) Paintings.
(2.) Drawings, water-colours, crayon drawings, miniatures, enamels, porcelain, designs for stained-glass windows (with the exception of those which merely represent subjects of ornamentation), and mosaic work.
(3.) Sculpture and die-sinking, and engraving on precious stones.
(4.) Architecture.
(5.) Engraving and lithography.

26. The following are excluded:

(1.) Unframed pictures or drawings.
(2.) Sculpture in unbaked clay.

27. The duty of deciding upon the admission of works of art will devolve upon a special jury. Special and suitable rooms will be reserved for the exhibition of such ancient pictures and works of art as may be admitted by a special jury. Other regulations will give information as to the despatch and reception of works of art.

28. Facilities will be given, upon application to the Commission, for the erection of special constructions, whether in the buildings or grounds.

29. The Commission will take precautions for the safe preservation of all objects in the Exhibition, but will be in no way responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or accidents by fire or otherwise, however caused.

30. Facilities will be afforded the representatives of countries and colonies, and private exhibitors, for insuring their goods; and they may also employ watchmen of their own choice to guard their goods during the hours their exhibition is open to the public. The appointment of such watchmen will be subject to the approval of the Commission. These persons shall wear a special dress or distinctive badge, and they will always have the power of calling the police to their aid.

31. Articles that are in any way dangerous or offensive, or injurious to public decency and morality, will not be admitted into the Exhibition.

32. Sketches, drawings, photographs, or other reproductions of articles exhibited will only be allowed upon the joint consent of the exhibitor and the Commission; but views of portions of the building may be made upon the sanction of the Commission alone.

33. The following is the system under which the awards will be made:

The awards shall be based upon written reports adopted by the jurors.

The jurors shall be selected for their known qualifications and character, and shall be experts in the departments to which they are specially assigned; the British, Foreign, and Colonial jurors shall be appointed by the representatives of each country or colony exhibiting. The jurors for Victoria will be appointed by the Melbourne Commission.

Jurors will be reimbursed their personal expenses.

Reports and awards shall be based upon inherent and comparative merit, the elements of merit being held to include considerations relating to originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

Each report shall be delivered to the Commission as soon as completed.

Awards shall consist of gold, silver, and bronze medals, and a certificate of honorable mention, together with a special report of the jurors on the subject of the award.

Each exhibitor shall have the right to produce and publish the report awarded to him, but the Commission reserves the right to publish and dispose of all reports in the manner it thinks best for public information, and to embody and distribute the reports as records of the Exhibition.

34. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, exhibitors, or their duly appointed agents, shall remove their effects, and complete such removal by the 1st June 1881. Goods then remaining will be removed by the Commission, and sold by auction, or otherwise disposed of, under the direction of the Commission, and the net proceeds handed to the exhibitors or their duly appointed agents.

35. Every person who becomes an exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to observe the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

36. The Commission reserves the right to alter, explain, amend, or add to these regulations whatever may be deemed necessary.

Information upon any question of details can be obtained upon application to

THE AGENT GENERAL FOR VICTORIA,
8, VICTORIA CHAMBERS,
VICTORIA STREET,
WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

REGULATIONS

CONCERNING THE DESPATCH, RECEPTION, ARRANGEMENT, AND RETURN OF THE GOODS EXHIBITED, AND DISPOSAL OF SPACE.

1. Every person admitted as an exhibitor will receive in due time, and with the least possible delay, an exhibitor's ticket, showing his rotation number and the dimensions of the space allotted to him. He will receive at the same time printed address labels to be affixed to the packages he may send to the Exhibition.

2. The address labels supplied to exhibitors will be printed on paper of different colours, according to the group to which the products to be exhibited may belong.

The conventional colours adopted are as follows:

Group 1.	Works of art	Pink.
Group 2.	Education and instruction—apparatus and processes of the liberal arts	White.
Group 3.	Furniture and accessories	Blue.
Group 4.	Textile fabrics, clothing and accessories	Bright yellow.
Group 5.	Raw and manufactured products	Brown.
Group 6.	Apparatus and processes used in the mechanical industries ...	Red.
Group 7.	Alimentary products	Violet.
Group 8.	Agriculture	Dark-green.
Group 9.	Horticulture	Light-green.
Group 10.	Mining industries—machinery and products	Grey.

3. The Commission places at the disposal of countries and colonies all information and plans which may be useful for their arrangements.

4. Exchange of spaces between countries and colonies cannot be made without the consent of the Commission.

5. Exhibitors will not have to pay rent for the space occupied by them in the Exhibition. The flooring will be provided in sound condition and ready for use within the whole of the main building, with the exception of the hall for machinery; but the flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except with the consent of the Commission and at the expense of the exhibitors.

6. The spaces reserved outside the Exhibition allotments being strictly calculated with a view to the necessities of circulation, packages and empty cases will not be allowed to remain there.

Cases must therefore be unpacked as early as possible after their reception, and the empty cases at once taken away by the exhibitors or their agents.

Should the exhibitors neglect to carry out in the manner thus indicated the unpacking of the goods and the removal of the empty cases, the work will be undertaken by the Commission, but in no case will the Commission incur any responsibility whatsoever in the execution of this duty. The Commission will have nothing to do with the warehousing and preservation of the empty cases; neither have any arrangements been made, nor any space reserved for the purpose. Exhibitors who may be unable to provide for the removal and preservation of their empty cases are advised to communicate with the Secretary.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

7. Certain products which it may be found impossible to display in the main buildings will, in some exceptional cases, be exhibited in the surrounding parks and gardens in buildings erected for the purpose.

8. With regard to the Victorian section, the Commission will place itself in communication with the committees established in each locality. The duties of these committees are:—

(1.) To make known the rules concerning the organization of the Exhibition, and to distribute the forms of application for admission, as well as all other documents relative to the Exhibition.

(2.) To point out as soon as possible the principal artists, agriculturists, and manufacturers whose exhibits would appear to be particularly calculated to promote the success of the undertaking.

(3.) To encourage the exhibition of the mineral, pastoral, agricultural, and horticultural products of the district.

(4.) To encourage and to organize, when necessary, the collective exhibition of groups of similar products of the district, and to accredit to the Commission the delegate charged with the representation of each collective exhibition.

9. Spirits, or alcohol, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles, or inconvenience the public, can only be received in solid and suitable vessels of small size.

Percussion caps, fireworks, chemical matches, and other similar objects can only be received when made in imitation, and deprived of all inflammable ingredients.

10. Exhibitors of objects of a disagreeable nature, or such as may be prejudicial to health, will be bound at all times to conform to such precautionary measures as may be laid down for them.

11. The Commission reserves the absolute right to cause the removal of any product, from whatever quarter it may come, if on account of its nature or appearance it seems to be detrimental to, or incompatible with, the object or the decorum of the Exhibition.

ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE.

12. All goods must be exhibited under the name of the person who has signed the application for admission.

13. Exhibitors are entitled to insert after their name or that of their firm the names of their assistants, of every class and grade, who may have taken part in the production of the goods exhibited.

14. Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark the trade price of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the jury, as well as for the information of visitors.

15. A general supervision will be established for the prevention of robbery and embezzlement.

16. In the Victorian section the exhibitors of each class must arrange among themselves as to the organization of a staff of attendants independent of the general supervision established by the Commission. Private agents of this description must be approved by the Commission, and must wear badges bearing the number of the class to which they will be attached.

17 It must be distinctly understood that the Commission declines all responsibility for any thefts or embezzlements which may be committed.

18. All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed

The Secretary to the Commissioners,
International Exhibition,
Melbourne, Australia.

19. Persons desirous of exhibiting articles not mentioned in the Appendix may apply to the Commission.

APPENDIX.

SYSTEM OF GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST GROUP.—WORKS OF ART.

Class 1.—*Oil Paintings.*

Paintings on canvas, on panel, and on other grounds.

Class 2.—*Various Paintings and Drawings.*

Miniatures, water-colour paintings, pastels, and drawings of every kind; paintings on enamel, earthenware, and porcelain; cartoons for stained-glass windows and frescoes.

Class 3.—*Sculpture and Die-sinking.*

Sculpture in high relief, bas-reliefs, chased and repoussé work. Medals, cameos, engraved stones. Niello work.

Class 4.—*Architectural Drawings and Models.*

Studies and details. Elevations and plans of buildings. Restorations based upon existing ruins or documents.

Class 5 —*Engravings and Lithographs.*

Engravings, coloured engravings. Lithographs executed with pencil and with brush chromo-lithographs.

SECOND GROUP.—EDUCATION AND INSTRUCTION—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES OF THE LIBERAL ARTS.

Class 6.—*Education of Children, Primary Instruction, Instruction of Adults.*

Plans and models of orphan asylums, infant schools; system of management and furniture of such establishments; appliances for instruction suitable for the physical, moral, and intellectual training of the child previous to its entering school.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for town and country; system of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for instruction—books, maps, apparatus, and models.

Plans and models of scholastic establishments for adult and professional instruction. System of management and furniture for these establishments. Appliances for adult and professional instruction.

Appliances for the elementary teaching of music, singing, foreign languages, book-keeping, political economy, practical agriculture and horticulture, technology and drawing.

Appliances adapted to the instruction of the blind and of deaf mutes.

Works of pupils of both sexes.

Libraries and publications.

Class 7.—*Organization and Appliances for Secondary Instruction.*

Plans and models of establishments for secondary instruction, lyceums, grammar schools, colleges, industrial and commercial schools. Arrangement and furniture of such establishments.

Collections, classical works, maps and globes.

Appliances for technological and scientific instruction, and for teaching the fine arts, drawing, music, and singing.

Apparatus and methods for instruction in gymnastics, fencing, and military exercises.

Class 8.—*Organizations, Method, and Appliances for Superior Instruction.*

Plans and models of academies, universities, medical schools, practical schools, technical and practical schools, schools of agriculture, observatories, scientific museums, amphitheatres, lecture-rooms, laboratories for instruction and research.

Furniture and arrangement of such establishments.

Apparatus, collections, and appliances intended for higher instruction and scientific research.

Special exhibitions of learned, technical, agricultural, commercial, and industrial societies and institutions.

Scientific expeditions.

Class 9.—*Printing Books.*

Specimens of topography; autographic proofs; lithographic proofs, black or coloured; proofs of engravings.

New books and new editions of books already known; collections of works forming special libraries; periodical publications. Drawings, atlases, and albums.

Class 10.—*Stationery, Bookbinding, Painting and Drawing Materials.*

Paper; card and pasteboard; inks; chalks; pencils; pastels; all things necessary for writing-desks and offices; inkstands; apparatus for weighing letters, &c.; copying presses.

Objects made of paper—lamp-shades, lanterns, flower-pot covers.

Registers, copy-books, albums, and memorandum books; bindings, loose covers for books, cases, &c.

Various products used in water-colour painting and tinting; colours in cakes, pastels, bladders, tubes, and shells. Instruments and apparatus for the use of painters, draftsmen, engravers, and modellers.

Class 11.—*General Application of the Arts of Drawing and Modelling.*

Designs for industrial purposes: designs obtained, reproduced, or reduced by mechanical processes. Decorative paintings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, or engravings for industrial purposes. Models and small articulated wooden models of figures, ornaments, &c.

Carvings. Cameos, seals, and various objects decorated with engraving. Objects modelled for industrial purposes produced by mechanical processes, reductions, photo-sculpture, &c. Casts.

Class 12.—*Photographic Proofs and Apparatus.*

Photographs on paper, glass, wood, stuffs, and enamel. Heliographic engravings, lithographic proofs. Photo-lithographic proofs, photographic stereotypes, stereoscopic proofs, and stereoscopes. Enlarged photographs. Colour photographs.

Instruments, apparatus, and chemicals necessary for photography. Materials and appliances used in photographic studios.

Class 13.—*Musical Instruments.*

Non-metallic wind instruments with common mouthpieces, with reeds, with or without air reservoirs.

Metallic wind instruments, simple, with lengthening pieces, with slides, with piston, with keys, with reeds.

Wind instruments with keyboards: organs, accordians, &c.

Stringed instruments played with the fingers, or without keyboards.

Stringed instruments with keyboards: pianos, &c.

Instruments played by percussion or friction.

Automaton instruments, barrel organs, bird organs.

Separate parts of musical instruments and orchestral appliances.

Class 14—*Medicine, Hygiene, and Public Relief.*

Appliances, instruments and apparatus requisite for anatomical and histological works.

Plastic anatomical models.

Instruments of medical research.

Apparatus and instruments for dressing wounds and for simple surgery, general and local; anæsthetic apparatus.

Surgical instruments grouped according to their purposes: instruments for amputations and dissection. Special instruments, obstetrics, ovariotomy, urinary channels, ophthalmology, dentistry, &.; electro-therapeutic apparatus.

Apparatus for plastic and mechanical prosthesis, orthopedic apparatus.

Trusses.

Apparatus for restoring persons apparently drowned or suffocated.

Baths and hydro-therapeutic apparatus; gymnastical apparatus for medical and hygienic purposes.

Plans and models of hospitals, various asylums, houses of refuge, poorhouses, lunatic asylums. Arrangements and furniture of such establishments. Various apparatus for infirm persons, invalids, and lunatics. Accessory objects for the medical, surgical, and pharmaceutical services in hospitals or infirmaries.

Chests and cases of instruments and medicines for military and naval surgeons. Means and apparatus for succouring the wounded on battle-fields. Civil and military ambulances.

Appliances, instruments, apparatus, and all things requisite for veterinary surgery.

Class 15.—*Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments.*

Apparatus and instruments used for mathematical purposes.

Apparatus and instruments illustrating practical geometry, land surveying, topography, and geodesy; compasses, calculating machines, levels, mariners' compasses.

Apparatus and instruments for measurement; verniers, micrometric screws, dividing machines, &c.; scales for scientific uses.

Optical instruments. Astronomical instruments. Physical and meteorological instruments, &c. Instruments and apparatus requisite for laboratories and observatories.

Weights and measures of various countries. Coins and medals.

Class 16.—*Maps and Geographical and Cosmographical Apparatus.*

Topographical, geographical, geological, hydrographical and astronomical maps, atlases, &c.

Physical maps of every kind. Plans in relief.

Terrestrial and celestial globes and spheres. Statistical works and tables. Tables and ephemerides for the use of astronomers and sailors.

THIRD GROUP.—FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 17.—*Cheap and Fancy Furniture.*

Sideboards, book-cases, tables, dressing-tables, beds, sofas, couches, billiard-tables, &c.

Class 18.—*Upholsterers' and Decorators' Work.*

Bed furnitures, stuffed chairs, canopies, curtains, tapestry and other hangings.

Decorative furniture made of costly stones and substances. Composition ornaments and objects moulded in plaster, carton-pierre, papier-mache, &c. Frames. Paintings and decorations for churches and houses.

Class 19.—*Crystal, Glass, and Stained Glass.*

Drinking glasses of crystal, cut-glass, plated and mounted crystal, &c. Table glass. Common glass-bottles.

Window and mirror glass. Cast, enamelled, crackled, frosted, and tempered glass.

Glass, crystals for optical purposes, ornamental glass, &c.

Stained glass. Mirrors, looking-glasses, &c.

Venetian glass.

Class 20.—*Pottery.*

Biscuit ware, hard and soft paste porcelains. Japanese, Indian, and Chinese porcelain.

Fine earthenware with coloured glazing, &c. Earthenware biscuit. Terra-cotta. Enamelled lava. Bricks and tiles. Stoneware.

Class 21.—*Carpets, Tapestry, and other Stuffs for Furniture.*

Carpets and rugs, moquettes, tapestry, terry and velvet pile, &c. Felt carpets, matting, &c. India-rubber floorcloth, &c.

Furniture stuffs of cotton, wool, or silk, plain or figured. Horse-hair fabrics and leather cloths, moleskins, &c. Leather for hangings, for covering furniture, &c. Oilcloths.

Class 22.—*Paper Hangings.*

Printed paper hangings. Flock, marbled, veined paper, &c. Paper for covering, book-binding, &c. Artistic papers. Varnished and enamelled paper. Imitations of wood and of leather. Painted or printed blinds.

Class 23.—*Cutlery.*

Knives, penknives, scissors, razors, &c. Cutlery of every description.

Class 24.—*Goldsmith's and Silversmith's Work.*

Church plate, ornamental plate, and table plate, gold and silver toilet articles, writing materials, &c. Electrotypes. Enamels, cloisonne, champlevé.

Class 25.—*Bronzes and various Art Castings and Repoussé Work.*

Statues and bas-reliefs in bronze, cast-iron, zinc, &c. Castings coated with other metals by galvanic action.

Repoussé work in copper, lead, zinc, &c.

Class 26.—*Clocks and Watches.*

Separate parts of clocks of large or small size.

Watches, chronometers, pedometers; various time-keepers, &c. Timepieces and clocks working by springs or weights, regulators, metronomes.

Astronomical clocks marine chronometers; travelling clocks, alarums, &c. Water-clocks and sand-glasses. Electric clocks. Turret and church clocks.

Class 27.—*Apparatus and Processes for Heating and Lighting.*

Fire-grates, fire-places, stoves, and hot-air stoves. Accessory objects for heating. Kitchen ranges and apparatus for heating and cooking by gas.

Apparatus for heating by the circulation of hot water, steam, or heated air. Ventilating apparatus. Drying apparatus; drying stoves.

Enameller's lamps, blow-pipes, portable forges.

Lamps for illuminating purposes, fed with various oils.

Accessory objects for lighting. Matches.

Apparatus and accessory objects for lighting by gas.

Lamps for the electric light. Apparatus for the use of the electric and magnesium light.

Class 28.—*Perfumery.*

Cosmetics and pomatums. Perfumed oils, essences, extracts and scents, aromatic vinegar; almond paste; perfumed powders, pastilles, and scent bags; perfumes for burning. Toilet soap.

Class 29.—*Leather-work, Fancy Articles, and Basket-work.*

Dressing-cases, work-boxes, small articles of fancy furniture, liqueur-cases, glove-boxes, caskets. Cases and bags, jewel-boxes. Purses, pocket-books, note-books, cigar-cases.

Turned, engine-turned, carved, or engraved articles in wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, &c. Snuff-boxes. Pipes.

Fancy toilet combs and brushes.

Lacqueredware.

Fancy basket-work; wickerwork for bottles; articles in fine straw.

FOURTH GROUP.—TEXTILE FABRICS, CLOTHING AND ACCESSORIES.

Class 30.—*Cotton Thread and Fabrics.*

Cotton, dressed and spun.

Pure cotton fabrics, plain and figured.

Mixed cotton fabrics.

Cotton velvet.

Cotton ribands and tapes.

Class 31.—*Thread and Fabrics of Flax, Hemp, &c.*

Flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibres, spun.

Linen and drills. Cambric. Linen fabrics mixed with cotton or silk.

Fabrics made from vegetable fibres as substitutes for flax and hemp.

Class 32.—*Worsted Yarn and Fabrics.*

Carded wool, worsted yarn.

Muslins de laine, Scotch Cashmere, merinos, serges, &c.

Ribands and laces of wool, mixed with cotton or thread, silk or floss silk. Hair tissues, pure or mixed.

Class 33.—*Woollen Yarn and Fabrics.*

Combed wool and woollen yarn.

Cloth and other woollen fabrics.

Blankets. Felt of wool or hair for carpets, hats.

Shoes.

Woollen fabrics, unmilled or slightly milled; flannel, tartans, swansdown.

Class 34.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics.*

Raw and thrown silk. Floss silk yarn.

Silk fabrics, pure, plain, figured, brocaded. Silk fabrics mixed with gold, silver, cotton, wool, thread.

Manufactures of floss silk, pure or mixed.

Velvet and plush.

Silk ribands, pure or mixed.

Class 35.—*Shawls.*

Woollen shawls, pure or mixed.

Cashmere shawls.

Silk shawls, &c.

Class 36.—*Lace, Net, Embroidery, and Trimmings.*

Thread or cotton lace made with the distaff, the needle, or the loom.

Lace made of silk, worsted, or mohair.

Gold and silver lace.

Silk or cotton net, plain or figured.

Tambour embroidery, crotchet-work, &c. Gold, silver, and silk embroidery. Church embroidery. Embroidery, tapestry, and other work done by the hand.

Lace-work and trimmings of silk, floss silk, worsted, mohair, horsehair, thread, and cotton; laces.

Lace-work and trimmings, real or imitation; lace-work for military uniforms.

Class 37.—*Hosiery and Underclothing and Accessories of Clothing.*

Hosiery of cotton, thread, wool, cashmere, silk, or floss silk, pure or mixed. Elastic fabrics. Underclothing for men, women, and children; baby linen. Flannel and other woollen garments.

Stays, scarves, gloves, gaiters, garters, braces, fans, screens, umbrellas, parasols, walking-sticks, &c.

Class 38.—*Clothing for both Sexes.*

Men's clothes; women's clothes. Waterproof clothing.

Men's and women's head-dresses; artificial flowers and feathers.

Wigs and works in hair.

Boots and shoes.

Children's clothes.

Clothing peculiar to various professions and trades.

Native costumes of different countries.

Class 39.—*Jewellery and Precious Stones.*

Jewellery in precious metals (gold, platinum, silver, aluminium), chased, filagreed, set with precious stones, &c.

Plated and imitation jewellery.

Ornaments in jet, amber, coral, mother-o'-pearl, steel, &c.

Diamonds, precious stones, pearls, and imitations.

Class 40.—*Portable Weapons and Hunting and Shooting Equipments.*

Defensive armour; cuirasses and helmets.

Blunt weapons: maces, life-preservers.

Side-arms: foils, swords, sabres, bayonets, lances, axes, hunting knives.

Missile weapons: bows, cross-bows, slings.

Firearms: guns, rifles, pistols, and revolvers.

Accessory objects appertaining to every kind of small arms: powder-flasks, bullet-moulds, &c.

Round, oblong, hollow, and explosive projectiles. Percussion-caps, priming, cartridges.

Hunting and sporting equipments.

Class 41.—*Travelling Apparatus and Camp Equipage.*

Trunks, valises, saddle-bags, &c. Dressing-cases and travelling cases. Various objects. Travelling rugs, cushions, caps, travelling costumes and boots, iron-shod sticks, grapnel-hooks, sunshades, &c.

Portable apparatus specially intended for scientific voyages and expeditions; travelling photographic apparatus and instruments for astronomical and meteorological observations; equipments and implements for geologists, mineralogists, naturalists, colonists, pioneers, &c.

Tents and camp equipage; beds, hammocks, folding chairs, &c.

Class 42.—*Toys.*

Dolls and playthings: dolls and figures in wax.

Games for the amusement of children and adults.

Instructive games.

FIFTH GROUP.—RAW AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Class 43.— *Products of the Cultivation of Forests and of the Trades appertaining thereto.*

Specimens of different kinds of forest trees.

Wood for cabinet-work, for firewood, and for building. Timber for ship-building; staves; cleft timber shingles.

Cork: bark for textile purposes. Tanning, colouring, odoriferous, and resinous substances.

Products obtained from forests: charcoal and dried wood; raw potash; turnery; basket-work; straw-work; wooden shoes, &c.

Class 44.—*Products of Hunting, Shooting, Fishing, and Spontaneous Products. Machines and Instruments connected therewith.*

Collections and drawings of terrestrial and amphibious animals, of birds, eggs, fishes; of cetacea, of mollusca, and crustacea.

Products of hunting and shooting: furs and skins, hair, bristles, undressed feathers, down, horn, teeth, ivory, bone, tortoise-shell, musk, castoreum, and analogous products.

Products of fishing train, oil, spermaceti, &c. Whalebone, ambergris, shells of mollusca, pearls, mother-o'-pearl, sepia, purple, coral, sponge.

Vegetable products of the earth obtained without culture: mushrooms, truffles, wild fruit, lichens used as dyes, food, and fodder; fermented sap; Peruvian bark; useful barks and filaments; wax, resinous gums; India-rubber, gutta-percha, &c.

Traps and snares: fishing lines and hooks, harpoons, nets, bait, and fishing apparatus.
Apparatus and instruments for gathering the products obtained without culture.

Class 45.—*Agricultural Products not used for Food.*

Textile materials: raw cotton, flax, and hemp, scutched and unscutched; textile vegetable fibres of all kinds; wool, washed or unwashed; cocoons of the silkworm.
Various agricultural products used in manufactures, in pharmacy, and for household purposes; oleaginous plants; oil, wax, resin.
Tobacco in leaves or manufactured. German tinder. Tanning and dyeing substances.
Preserved fodder and substances specially intended for feeding cattle.

Class 46.—*Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products.*

Acids, alkalis, salts of all kinds. Sea-salt and products extracted from mother water.
Various products of chemistry; wax and fatty substances; soaps and candles; raw materials used in perfumery; resins, tar, and the products derived from them; essences and varnishes; various coating substances; blacking. Objects made of India-rubber and gutta-percha; dyes and colours.
Mineral waters and natural and artificial aërated waters. Raw materials used in pharmacy. Medicines, simple and made-up.

Class 47.—*Chemical Processes for bleaching, Dyeing, Printing, and Dressing.*

Specimens of threads and fabrics, bleached or dyed. Specimens of fabrics prepared for dyeing.
Specimens of printed or dyed linen, of printed cotton fabrics, pure or mixed. Specimens of printed, worsted, or woollen fabrics, pure or mixed, combed or carded.
Specimens of printed silk fabrics, pure or mixed.
Specimens of printed felt or cloth carpets. Oilcloth.

Class 48.—*Leather and Skins.*

Raw materials used in the dressing of skins and leather.
Raw hides, salted hides. Tanned, curried, dressed, or dyed leather. Varnished leather.
Morocco and sheepskin; skins, grained, shamoyed, tawed, dressed, or dyed. Prepared skins for glove-making. Skins and furs, dressed and dyed. Parchment.
Gut-work: strings for musical instruments, gold beater's skin, sinews.

SIXTH GROUP.—MACHINERY—APPARATUS AND PROCESSES USED IN THE MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.

Class 49.—*Agricultural Implements and Processes used in the Cultivation of Fields and Forests.*

Plans of culture, distribution, and management of crops. Apparatus and works for agricultural, engineering, draining, irrigation, &c. Plans and models of farm buildings.
Tools, implements, machines, and apparatus used in husbandry, sowing and planting, harvesting, preparation and preservation of crops.
Various agricultural machines worked by horse-power or by steam.
Carts and other rural means of transport.
Locomotives, engines, and horse-powers.
Manures, organic or mineral.
Apparatus for the physical and chemical study of soils.
Plans of different systems of replanting, managing, and cultivating forests.
Apparatus used in the cultivation of forests, and in the trades appertaining thereto.
Apparatus used in the manufacture of tobacco.

Class 50.—*Apparatus and Processes used in Agricultural Works, and in Works for the Preparation of Food.*

Apparatus used in agricultural works; manufacture of artificial manures; of drain pipes; cheese factories, dairies; apparatus used in preparing flour, fecula, starches, oils; apparatus used in breweries, distilleries, sugar manufactories and refineries; workshops for the dressing of textile materials; silkworm nurseries, &c.
Apparatus used in the preparation of alimentary products, mechanical appliances for kneading and baking; apparatus used in making pastry and confectionery.
Apparatus for the manufacture of vermicelli, macaroni, &c. Machines for making sea biscuits. Chocolate machines. Apparatus for roasting coffee.
Apparatus for making ices and cooling drinks; manufacture and preservation of ice.

Class 51.—*Apparatus used in Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Tanning.*

Laboratory utensils and apparatus.
Apparatus and instruments used in assays for industrial and commercial purposes.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of chemicals, soaps, and candles.
Processes and apparatus used in the manufacture of essences, varnishes, and articles made of India-rubber and gutta-percha.
Processes and apparatus used in gas-works.
Processes and apparatus used in bleaching.
Processes used in the preparation of pharmaceutical products
Processes used in tan-yards, and in leather-dressing.
Processes and apparatus used in glass-works and in china and earthenware manufactories.

Class 52.—Machines and Apparatus in general.

Separate pieces of machinery ; bearings, rollers, slide-bars, eccentrics, toothed wheels, connecting rods, cranks, parallel joints, belts, funicular apparatus, &c. Gearing, spring and catchwork, &c. Regulators and governors.

Lubricators.

Machines for counting and registering : dynamometers, steam gauges, weighing machines. Gauges for liquids and gas.

Machines used for moving heavy weights.

Hydraulic machines for raising water, &c. ; norias (chain pumps), scoop wheels, hydraulic rams, &c.

Hydraulic engines, water-wheels, turbines, hydraulic lifts, centrifugal, steam, and other pumps.

Accumulators and hydraulic presses.

Steam engines. Boilers, steam generators, and apparatus appertaining thereto.

Apparatus for condensing steam.

Machines set in motion by the evaporation of either chloroform, ammonia, or by a combination of gases.

Machines set in motion by gas, hot air, and compressed air.

Electro-magnetic machines. Windmills and panemones. Air-balloons.

Class 53.—Machine Tools.

Travelling circular saw benches, self-acting, for breaking down heavy timber. Machines for boring timber used in fencing.

Engines and tools for preparing wood for the workshop. Machines for making casks.

Machines for cutting cork. Lathes, boring and planing machines. Slotting, drilling, and shaping machines. Screw-cutting engines and rivetting machines. Various kinds of tools used in machine workshops.

Tools, engines, and apparatus for pressing, crushing, working up, sawing, polishing, &c. Special tools and engines used in various trades.

Class 54.—Apparatus and Processes used in Spinning and Rope-making.

Hand spinning apparatus. Separate parts of spinning apparatus Machines and apparatus used in the dressing and spinning of textile materials. Apparatus and processes for the subsidiary operations appertaining thereto ; for drawing, winding, twisting, throwing, dressing. Apparatus for separating the qualities and numbering the thread.

Materials used in rope manufacture : round, flat, tapering cables, cord and twine, wire ropes, cables with wire core, rope-matches, quick-matches, &c.

Class 55.—Apparatus and Processes used in Weaving.

Apparatus used in the preparation of materials for weaving : warping mills, spooling (winding) machines. Card-making for the Jacquard looms.

Hand looms and mechanical looms for the manufacture of plain fabrics. Looms for the manufacture of figured and brocaded stuffs ; damask looms, electric looms.

Looms for the manufacture of carpets and tapestry.

Mesh-weaving looms for the manufacture of hosiery and net. Apparatus for making lace. Apparatus used in the manufacture of lace-work.

High warp looms and different modes of preparing the bobbins for weaving. Accessory apparatus : machines for fulling, calendering, figuring, watering, measuring, folding, &c.

Class 56.—Apparatus and Processes for Sewing and for making-up Clothing.

Ordinary implements used by tailors and seamstresses. Sewing, quilting, hemming, and embroidering machines.

Implements for cutting out materials and leather for making garments and shoes.

Machines for making, nailing, and screwing boots and shoes.

Machines for the application of India-rubber.

Class 57.—Apparatus and Processes used in the Manufacture of Furniture and Objects for Dwellings.

Machines for cutting veneers. Turning webs, vertical and circular saw-frames, shingle-cutters, &c.

Machines for cutting the mouldings and beadings of frames, the squares of inlaid floors, furniture, &c. Lathes and other apparatus used in carpentry and cabinet-making.

Machines for stamping and burnishing. Machines and apparatus for working stucco, papier-maché, ivory, bone, and horn.

Machines for pointing, carving, and reducing statues; for engraving, engine-turning, &c.

Machines for making bricks and tiles ; machines for making artificial stones.

Machines for sawing and polishing hard stones, marbles, &c.

Class 58.—Apparatus and Processes used in Paper-making, Dyeing, and Printing.

Materials and products of the manufacture of pulps for making paper, of wood, straw, alpha, &c.

Processes and products of the bleaching of wood fibre.

Apparatus for making paper by hand and by machinery. Apparatus for pressing, glazing, watering, embossing, and ruling paper. Machines for cutting out, paring, stamping paper, &c.

Apparatus for bleaching and dyeing, and for the preparation of paper and tissues.

Apparatus for printing paper-hangings and tissues. Machines for engraving cylinders, for printing.

Materials, apparatus, and products of type-founding, stereotypes, &c.

Machines and apparatus used in typography, stereotyping, copper-plate printing, autography, lithography, chaleography, paniconography, chromo-lithography, &c. Machines for setting up and sorting types. Printing of blank notes, postage stamps, &c.

Class 59.—*Machines, Instruments, and Processes used in various works.*

Coining presses.

Machines for making buttons, pens, pins, envelopes ; packing machines, brush-making machines, machines for making cards, capsules ; for affixing lead seals to merchandise ; for corking bottles, &c.

Tools for, and processes of, making clocks, toys, marqueterie, baskets, &c.

Machines for binding books. Writing machines.

Class 60.—*Carriages and Wheelwright's Work.*

Separate parts of wheels and carriages : wheels, tyres, axles, axle-boxes, iron-work, &c. Springs and various methods of hanging carriages.

Different systems of harnessing. Breaks.

Wheelwright's work : waggons, tumbrels, drays, and other vehicles for special purposes.

Carriages ; public, State, and private carriages ; sedan chairs, litters, sledges, &c. ; velocipedes.

Class 61.—*Harness and Saddlery.*

Various articles used for carriage horses and saddle horses ; pack-saddles, saddles, bridles, and harness for saddle horses, beasts of burden, and draught horses ; stirrups, spurs, whips.

Class 62.—*Railway Apparatus.*

Separate parts : springs, buffers, breaks.

Permanent-way : rails, chairs, crossings, switches, fishplates, turntables ; buffers, feeding cranes and tanks ; optical and acoustic signals

Permanent-way for tramways.

Rolling stock : wagons for passengers, for carrying earth, goods, cattle ; locomotives, tenders.

Self-moving carriages ; locomotives for roads.

Special tools and machines for the maintenance, repair, and construction of railways.

Appartus for inclined planes and self-acting planes ; apparatus and engines for atmospheric railways ; models of engines, of systems of traction, of apparatus appertaining to railways.

Models, plans, and drawings of platforms, stations, and engine-houses, and other buildings necessary for the working of railways.

Class 63.—*Telegraphic Apparatus and Processes.*

Appliances for telegraphs based on the transmission of light, sound, &c.

Apparatus for the electric telegraph, post, wires, stretchers, &c.

Batteries and apparatus for sending and receiving messages.

Bells and electric signals.

Telegraphs for military purposes. Objects appertaining to telegraphy : lightning conductors, commutators, prepared paper for printing messages and for sending autographic messages.

Special apparatus for pneumatic telegraphy.

Class 64.—*Apparatus and Processes of Civil Engineering, Public Works, and Architecture.*

Building materials : stone, wood, metals ; ornamental stone ; lime, mortar, cements, artificial stone, and concrete ; asphalt ; roofing tiles, bricks, paving tiles ; slates, pasteboard and felt for roofing.

Apparatus and products of processes used in the preservation of wood. Apparatus and instruments for testing building materials.

Apparatus for earthwork, excavators. Apparatus used in building yards. Tools and processes used by stone-dressers and cutters, masons, carpenters, tilers, blacksmiths, joiners, glaziers, plumbers, house painters, &c.

Locksmith's work ; locks, padlocks, railings, balconies, bannisters, &c.

Apparatus and engines used in making foundations ; pile-drivers and pile-work, screw piles, pumps, pneumatic apparatus, dredging machines, &c. Apparatus used in hydraulic work connected with harbours, canals, rivers ; machines used in reducing stones, quartz, or other hard substances.

Apparatus used in the supply of water and of gas. Apparatus used in the maintenance of roads, plantations, and public walks.

Models, plans, and drawings of public works ; bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, drains, canal bridges, dams, weirs, &c.

Lighthouses. Public buildings for special purposes ; buildings for civil purposes ; mansions and houses for letting ; workmen's towns, industrial dwellings, &c.

Class 65.—*Navigation and Life-saving.*

Drawings and models of slips, graving docks, floating docks, &c.

Drawings and models of vessels of all kinds, sea-going and for rivers. Models of the systems of shipbuilding adopted in the navy.

Boats and barges.

Materials for the rigging of ships.

Flags and signals. Apparatus for the prevention of collisions at sea: buoys, beacons, &c.

Apparatus for swimming, diving, and life-saving exhibited in action; floats, swimming-belts, &c. Diving-belts, cork-jackets, nautilus life-belts, &c. Submarine boats; apparatus for saving life at sea, rocket apparatus, lifeboats, &c.

Apparatus of all kinds used for saving life from fires and other accidents.

Pleasure boats, yachts, &c.

Class 66.—*Materials and Apparatus for Military Purposes.*

Military engineering and fortifications.

Artillery, gun-carriages, and weapons and projectiles of every kind.

Military equipment, clothing, and encampments.

Military transport service.

Military topography and geography.

SEVENTH GROUP.—ALIMENTARY PRODUCTS.

Class 67.—*Cereals, Farinaceous Products, and Products derived from them.*

Wheat, rye, barley, rice, maize, millet, and other cereals in grain and in flour.

Grain without husk, and groats.

Fecula from potatoes, rice, lentils, &c., gluten.

Tapioca, sago, arrowroot, cassava, and other fecula, compound farinaceous products, &c.

Italian pastes, semolina, vermicelli, macaroni.

Alimentary preparations as substitutes for bread, home-made paste, &c.

Class 68.—*Bread and Pastry.*

Various kinds of bread, with or without yeast, fancy bread and bread in shapes, compressed bread for travelling, military campaigns, &c. (*See* Biscuits.)

Pastry of various kinds peculiar to each country. Gingerbread and dry cakes capable of being preserved.

Class 69.—*Fatty Substances used as Food.—Milk and Eggs.*

Fatty substances and oils good for food.

Fresh and preserved milk; fresh and salt butter; cheese.

Eggs of all kinds.

Class 70.—*Meat and Fish.*

Salt meat of all kinds. Meats preserved by various processes. Meat and soup cakes. Hams and prepared meats.

Poultry and game.

Salt fish, fish in barrels: cod, herrings, &c.; fish preserved in oil: sardines, tunny, &c.

Crustacea and shell-fish: lobsters, shrimps, oysters, potted oysters, anchovies, &c.

Class 71.—*Vegetables and Fruits.*

Tubers: potatoes, &c.

Dry farinaceous vegetables: beans, lentils, &c.

Green vegetables for cooking: cabbages, &c.

Vegetable roots: carrots, turnips, &c.

Vegetables used for flavouring: onions, garlic, &c.

Salads, cucumbers, gourds, pumpkins, melons, &c.

Vegetables preserved by various processes.

Fresh fruit; dried and prepared fruits: prunes, figs, raisins, &c.

Fruits preserved without sugar.

Class 72.—*Condiments and Stimulants, Sugar and Confectionery.*

Spices, pepper, cinnamon, allspice, &c.

Table salt.

Vinegar.

Compound condiments and stimulants: mustard, kari, English sauces, &c.

Tea, coffee, and other aromatic beverages, chicory and sweet acorn coffee.

Chocolate.

Sugar for household purposes: grape sugar, sugar of milk.

Confectionery: sugar plumps, bonbons, nougats, angelica, aniseed, &c., preserves and jellies.

Dried and preserved fruits: cedrates, lemons, oranges, pineapples.

Fruits preserved in brandy.

Syrups and liqueurs.

Class 73.—*Fermented Drinks.*

Vin ordinaire, red and white.
Sweet wines and still wines.
Sparkling wines.
Ale, porter, cider, perry, and other beverages made from cereals.
Fermented drinks made from vegetable sap, from milk, and sweet substances of all kinds.
Brandies and alcohols.
Spirits: whiskey, gin, rum, tafia, kirsch, &c.

EIGHTH GROUP.—AGRICULTURE.

Class 74.—*Specimens of Farm Buildings and Agricultural Works.*

Examples of the farm buildings of various countries.
Examples of stables, cattlesheds, sheepfolds, pigsties, and of premises for rearing and fattening such animals.
Utensils used in stables, cattlesheds, kennels, &c.
Apparatus for preparing the food of animals.
Agricultural machinery in motion: steam ploughs, reaping and binding and mowing machines, hay-making machines, threshing, finishing, and dressing machines, &c.
Specimens of agricultural works: distilleries, sugar-mills sugar-refineries, breweries, works for the preparation of flour, fecula, starch; silkworm nurseries, &c. Apparatus for artificial hatching.
Presses for wine, cider, oil.

NINTH GROUP.—HORTICULTURE.

Class 75.—*Conservatories and Horticultural Apparatus.*

Gardeners', nurserymen's, and horticulturists' tools.
Apparatus for watering and keeping turf in order, &c.
Large conservatories and apparatus appertaining thereto. Room and window conservatories.
Aquariums for aquatic plants.
Fountains and other means for ornamenting gardens.

Class 76.—*Flowers and Ornamental Plants.*

Species of plants and examples of culture, exhibiting the characteristic types of the gardens and dwellings of each country.

Class 77.—*Vegetables.*

Species of plants and examples of culture, exhibiting the characteristic types of the kitchen gardens of each country.

Class 78.—*Fruit and Fruit Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products, exhibiting the characteristic types of the orchards of each country.

Class 79.—*Seeds and Saplings of Forest Trees.*

Species of plants and specimens of products, illustrating the processes followed in each country for planting forests.

Class 80.—*Plants for Conservatories.*

Illustrations of the mode of culture adopted in various countries, with a view either to pleasure or to utility.

TENTH GROUP.—MINING INDUSTRIE—sMACHINERY AND PRODUCTS.

Class 81.—*Apparatus and Processes of the Art of Mining and Metallurgy.*

Boring apparatus for artesian wells and wells of large diameters. Boring machines and apparatus for breaking down coal and cutting rocks. Apparatus for blasting by electricity.
Models, plans, and views of the mode of working in mines and quarries. Works for obtaining mineral waters. Machines and apparatus used for extracting ore, and for lowering and hoisting miners.
Winding, pumping, and crushing machinery.
Safety cages and hooks; signals and other appliances for lessening the danger in mines.
Machines for draining; pumps.
Ventilating apparatus; ventilators.
Safety lamps; lamps for electric light.
Apparatus for the mechanical dressing of ores and mineral fuel.
Apparatus for compressing fuel into cakes.
Apparatus for the carbonisation of fuel. Smelting furnaces. Smoke-consuming apparatus.
Apparatus used in metal works.
Special apparatus used in forges and foundries, electro-metallurgical apparatus.

Apparatus used in metal manufactures of all kinds.
Drawings of different classes of machinery used in mining.

Class 82.—*Mining and Metallurgy.*

Collections and specimens of rocks, minerals, ores. Ornamental stones. Hard stones. Refractory substances. Earths and clays. Various mineral products. Raw sulphur. Rock salt; salt from salt springs.

Mineral fuel, various kinds of coal, coal dust, and compressed coal. Asphalt and rock asphalt. Bitumen. Mineral tar. Petroleum, &c.

Metals in a crude state: pig-iron, iron, steel, cast-steel, copper, lead, gold, silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Alloys.

Products of washing and refining precious metals, of gold-beating, &c.

Electro-metallurgy: objects gilt, silvered, or coated with copper, steel, nickel, &c., by the galvanic process.

Products of the working of metals, rough castings, bells, wrought-iron, iron for special purposes, sheet-iron and tin-plates, iron-plates for casing ships and constructions, &c.

Sheet-iron coated with zinc or lead; copper, lead, and zinc sheets, &c.

Manufactured metals, blacksmith's work, wheels and tyres, unwelded pipes, chains, &c.

Wire-drawing. Needles, pins, wire-ropes, wire-work, and wire-gauze, perforated sheet iron.

Hardware, edge tools, ironmongery, copper, sheet-iron, tinware, &c.

Other metal manufactures.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT, BHAGULPORE DIVISION FOR 1878-79.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Report of the Bhagulpore Division for 1878-79.

1. The report has been punctually submitted by Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., who was in charge of the division throughout the year. Of the district officers Mr. Magrath, Collector of Monghyr, was in office throughout the year, and Mr. Hopkins, Collector of Purneah, held the district from 4th March. Mr. Newbery, Collector of Bhagulpore, and Mr. Boxwell, Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, were absent from their districts for three months on privilege leave.

2. *Tours.*—The Commissioner spent some days at the head-quarters of each district of the division, and made a long tour of 52 days through the Government Estate of the Damin-i-Koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. He was altogether 15 days at Monghyr, 16 days at Purneah, and 10 days at Maldah. So far therefore the absolute requirements of the rule that Commissioners shall pass at least a fortnight annually in each district of their divisions were almost fulfilled. But the Lieutentant-Governor thinks that, in a light division like Bhagulpore, a great deal more than this should be done. The head-quarters inspections of Purneah, Maldah, and Monghyr might very well be done during visits paid in the course of the hot or rainy seasons, so that the greater part of the cold weather might be free for district tours, that is tours made with the object of ascertaining the actual condition of the people and the currents of popular feeling in the interior. So far as the annual reports show, the Commissioner does not appear to have spent any time during the past two years in the interior of the Monghyr, Purneah, or Maldah districts, or in North Bhagulpore; nor does he seem to have inspected any of the sub-divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the Commissioner of Bhagulpore should have no difficulty in visiting every sub-division once during the year. The report now submitted is not wanting in indications that the writer has had to accept second-hand opinions on matters which he might well have enquired into himself, and it is consequently less complete in many points than might have been desired. The tour through the Damin-i-Koh was a very useful one. It afforded the Commissioner an opportunity of ascertaining on the spot the feelings with which the people regard the new settlement of the estate, and he reports that he nowhere observed any sign that the settlement was causing uneasiness. The people were very pleasant and well disposed along the whole route, and manifested a readiness to make roads at short notice which the Deputy Commissioner wisely proposes to utilize for the permanent good of the district.

3. The time spent in the interior of their districts by the Collectors of Monghyr and Purneah was not sufficient. In neither case is the explanation offered for the early termination of the tour quite satisfactory. The other district officers gave adequate attention to this part of their duties. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the Joint-Magistrates spent a portion of the cold weather in camp. In Bhagulpore and Purneah they were out for several weeks and did a good deal of inspection. Among the sub-divisional officers, those of Banka and Kishengunge are conspicuous for their disregard of the wishes of Government as to the length of tours. Any explanation that they may have to give of their omission in this matter must be called for and submitted to Government. It appears that no detailed accounts of their tours were received from the sub-divisional officers of Jamui and Begooserai. The recent orders issued by the Board in regard to the submission of diaries ought to prevent the recurrence of such neglect in future. Strict compliance with these orders must be insisted on.

4. *The weather and the crops.*—In the division, taken as a whole, the season was a most favourable one for the rice crops, the rainfall being both abundant and well distributed. Parts of the division were, as might be expected, less favoured than others. In the Kishengunge sub-division in Purneah the rainfall is said to have been insufficient as the late rice crop was approaching maturity, while in the Arrareah sub-division crops in the low-lying lands were damaged by floods in September. In Maldah want of rain at the end of September and in October somewhat reduced the yield of the late rice crop. During the cold season unusually dry weather was experienced everywhere, and the outturn of the rubbee crops fell off in consequence. Summing up the results of the whole year, the Commissioner estimates that more than an average early rice (bhadoi) crop, an average late rice (aghani) crop, and three-fourths of an average cold-weather (rubbee) crop were gathered. There was heavy exportation and the prices of agricultural produce were high.

5. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—The year was very unhealthy, except in the districts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore. Purneah and Maldah suffered severely from cholera and fever. In the western and south-western parts of Purneah a virulent outbreak of cholera at the beginning of the year carried off thousands. Fever also prevailed over the whole district, and was particularly fatal in the Arrareah sub-division. The district officer remarks: "At the end of August every one had fever accompanied with severe headache and racking coughs. Fever continued bad until December; constantly half the ministerial officers of the district were incapacitated from work." In Maldah there were two outbreaks of cholera, the second of which was very violent. Fever caused far greater mortality. It appears, nevertheless, that the number of deaths was one-fourth less than in the previous year. The mortuary returns show 13,315 deaths against 17,467 in 1877-78. The district has suffered for the last four or five years from a very bad type of malarious fever. The Civil Surgeon, who made special enquiries into the matter in the course of the past year, is of opinion that the disease is similar to the Burdwan fever and is due to a lessened overflow of water into the district from the Ganges. The Sanitary Commissioner has already been requested, in connection with his last annual report, to take an early opportunity of inspecting English Bazar, where the mortality was specially high in the past year, and the Lieutenant-Governor will await his report as to the character and probable cause of the epidemic.

6. Opinion is unanimous that good crops and high prices combined to increase very materially the prosperity of the cultivating classes during the year. On the other hand, it cannot be doubted that the pressure of high prices told severely on people with fixed incomes, and the classes which have to rely mainly or entirely on labour for their subsistence. In the districts of Purneah and Maldah, however, where their numbers are limited, the labouring classes derived some compensation from a rise in wages, and appear to have tided over the difficulties of the year without much hardship. The general condition of the people in these districts is very favourably spoken of by the district officers. In Purneah the most prosperous part of the population is found in the Kishengunge sub-division. The inhabitants of the northern portion of the Arrareah sub-division, and the Goalas and Brahmins of pergunnah Dhurmpore, are also said to enjoy a considerable degree of prosperity. In Maldah, where the great mass of the population is engaged in cultivation, the full advantage of the high prices of produce was enjoyed. In Bhagulpore the labouring classes suffered from the high price of food, and though there was some increase in the rates of wages, the labourers had to stint themselves to some extent in their consumption of food. There was, however, no actual starvation. The cultivators in this district are rapidly advancing in material prosperity. At Singhessur fair several elephants were purchased by persons of this class, and one ryot is known to have bought up the estate on which his original holding was situated.

7. *Emigration and Immigration.*—The only districts of the division in which emigrants are recruited to any appreciable extent for the colonies or the tea districts are Monghyr and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In both districts there was a considerable reduction in the number of emigrants as compared with the previous year, the figures being 1,893 against 2,503 in Monghyr, and 1,343

against 1,856 in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Some explanation of the decrease should have been given by the district officers. It may be hoped that in Monghyr it was partly due to a cessation of the oppressive measures of the servants of Maharajah Sir Jye Mangal Singh, which were reported to have driven a large number of people to emigrate in 1877-78. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs says of his district:

"The tea districts recruit steadily in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, taking off Sonthals, Pahareahs, Bhuneahs, and Dhangurs. There is no other steady emigration. The Sonthal immigration from the south-west seems to have ceased years ago. The Damin Hills, bounded by the Ganges to the north and east, are a sort of harbour and barrier. The Sonthals have come up and filled this outlying bit of Central India, and have not gone beyond."

The division receives few immigrants as permanent settlers. During the harvesting of the late rice crops there is a large influx of people from the western districts in search of work; but they return to their homes after the completion of the harvest.

8. *Prices of food and labour.*—The abundant crops of the year produced no improvement in prices. A general rise, which is clearly attributable to heavy exportation, took place everywhere. Itinerant dealers or *beparis* are said to have bought up and carried off all they could get. The district officers of Purneah and Maldah alone report a rise in the rates of wages. In other districts the rates are said to have been stationary, but the Commissioner does not believe this. In Bhagulpore he knows there has been some rise, and in Monghyr the demand for skilled labour has been stimulated by the extension of the railway system in North Behar.

9. *Manufactures, Mines, and Quarries.*—The prospects of the principal manufactures of the division, consisting of indigo, silk, and saltpetre, show no signs of improvement. The general outturn of indigo was small, and prices ranged low. Several large concerns in Maldah, which could not be worked at a profit, were closed during the year. The relations between planters and ryots were generally satisfactory, but instances of disagreement were not wanting. The cases cited in the report should be carefully watched by the local authorities. The dulness of the silk trade was chiefly felt in the European filatures in Maldah. Mulberry leaves were dear, and the demand for silk in the Calcutta market was slack. The consequence was the closing of some large concerns conducted by European agency. The native filatures, however, which supply the coarse silk called *khangroo* for the Bombay market, did a brisk business. The mines of the division are not worked. An attempt made by a European to open the lead mines in the Banka sub-division has been abandoned. The quarries in the Rajmehal Hills are gaining in importance. Three ranges of hills in the Damin-i-Koh have been let at a total annual rental of Rs. 2,800. Government also receives a royalty of four annas per 100 cubic feet on limestone quarried at Sahebgunge.

10. *Trade and Commerce.*—A brisk export trade in grain was carried on during the year, but no reliable statistics of the transactions in each district are available. The returns submitted by the district officers of Monghyr and Maldah are manifestly imperfect and valueless. Rajmehal has received a large accession of trade owing to the shifting of the main stream of the Ganges to the right bank, which skirts the sub-division, while the trade of Sahebgunge is said to be declining in consequence of the recession of the river. The timber trade with Nepal is largely on the decrease. There appears to be good reason, however, for supposing that the statistics recorded at the registering stations on the frontier are incomplete. There was a large increase during the past year in the trade in wheat and tobacco, but a falling off in the trade in hides.

11. *Public feeling.*—Under this head the Commissioner's remarks are not sufficiently full. He quotes at length from Mr. Boxwell's notes regarding Sonthal popular feeling, and adds some observations of his own. But on other subjects he has very little to say; nor is this to be wondered at, as he made no attempt to ascertain the views of the people for himself by personal enquiry. In Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion, it is of more importance that Government should know fully how the people of the Bhagulpore Division regard such measures as the License Tax, than that it should be placed in possession of their views on the subject of the Afghan war. It cannot, indeed, be complained that the latter subject is

treated of at undue length, but the question of the License Tax is dismissed in seven lines. It has come separately to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor that there has been serious mismanagement in parts of Monghyr and Bhagulpore, and that the assessments made must be set aside. It cannot be supposed that these circumstances had no perceptible influence on popular feeling. The figures given in the section devoted to the financial results of the measure afford unmistakable evidence of inefficient management and of consequent hardship to the people. Against collections amounting to Rs. 2,88,488 there were remissions and refunds to the extent of Rs. 1,20,011, and a balance outstanding at the close of the year of Rs. 1,59,712. The Commissioner has doubtless examined this question thoroughly in his special report to the Board of Revenue, but the Lieutenant-Governor considers that, in a general administration report, some more detailed notice of the public feeling on a question of such very great importance might fairly have been looked for. The war in Afghanistan is said to have excited some interest at first among the Mahomedans of Kishengunge and certain villages of Maldah. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs the Damin settlement was the absorbing topic of interest. The settlement made satisfactory progress during the year, and the terms offered have been freely accepted by the ryots. The Kharwar, or religious movement headed by Bhagirath Manjhi, continues to attract attention, and still requires to be watched. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with interest Mr. Boxwell's remarks regarding the new sect, and agrees with him as to the wisdom of the policy hitherto followed in dealing with the movement. The Kharwars must be kept under observation, but so long as they refrain from seditious agitation or crime, all interference with them should be avoided.

12. The final report on the settlement of the Sonthal Pergunnahs is still awaited. There should not be much further delay in submitting it to Government. Meantime it is reported that the settlement has completely set at rest the rent question, which was such a fruitful source of trouble in former days. The fact that sales of ryotee holdings are now becoming common affords proof of the security which the settlement has conferred on the ryot's title.

13. *Administrative changes.*—The district officers report that the Chowkidari Act has worked well and is an improvement on the old system; but this view does not meet with the concurrence of the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his views at some length in the Resolution on the last Administration Report of the Police Department on the questions raised in the Commissioner's remarks, and it is needless to repeat them here. The efforts of the local officers to check excessive drinking at the great Bhandua festival of the Sonthals continue to meet with success. The people have shown generally every disposition to comply with the orders issued to regulate the dates and duration of the festival, and one of the sub-divisional officers reports that in the course of his tour during the Bhandua time he did not see a single drunken man. The re-introduction of the rule requiring all complaints in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs to be made verbally to the Magistrate has imposed a strong check on the institution of frivolous and false cases, and the rule cannot fail, if properly observed, to prove a great advantage both to the Magistrates and the people. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive a separate report from the Commissioner through the Board of his views on the extension of the outstill system, and of the considerations on which those views are based.

14. *Police and Crime.*—The returns show a general increase of crime in the past year. The increase occurred chiefly under the head of petty offences, and may be partly accounted for by the prevalence of high prices. The proportion of true crime to population in the past two years was as follows:—

Proportion of True Crime to Population.

	1877.	1878.
Monghyr	1 in 690	1 in 723
Bhagulpore	1 „ 1,363	1 „ 946
Purneah	1 „ 899	1 „ 680
Maldah	1 „ 559	1 „ 595
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1 „ 448	1 „ 362
Total for the division ...	1 in 707	1 in 625

The number of persons arrested during the year was 9,680, of whom 2,927 were acquitted or discharged, and 6,057 were convicted. In 1877, 8,633 persons were arrested, of whom 2,732 were acquitted or discharged, and 5,143 were convicted. There was thus an improvement in the ratio of convictions to acquittals during the past year. The results in every hundred cases of cognizable crime were—

	False and not enquired into	Successful.	Unsuccessful.
Monghyr	14	38	48
Bhagulpore	8	38	54
Purneah	22	19	59
Maldah	4	32	64
Sonthal Pergunnahs	2	24	74

In Purneah the results were most unfavourable and indicate great want of efficiency in the Police. Except in this district, there was a large reduction in the number of cases in which enquiry was refused. False cases also fell off in all districts but Monghyr. It is evident that officers have exercised greater discrimination in passing orders on C forms. Non-cognizable cases increased from 10,178 in 1877 to 10,638 in the past year. The number of processes issued was, however, smaller than in 1877, a fact which tends to show that complaints were more carefully sifted before admission.

15. *Civil Justice.*—Civil litigation declined in all districts except Maldah, where it was almost stationary. Rent cases appear to have fallen off everywhere. The Commissioner remarks that enhancement cases are fewer, and that the landlords' attempts to secure enhanced rent under cover of rent suits are becoming less frequent. The high prices obtained by the cultivators for their produce enable them to meet punctually the demands of the landowners. One conspicuous instance of unsatisfactory relation between landlord and tenant is found in the Gangapore estate in Bhagulpore which is under European management. The account given by the Collector shows a very lamentable state of affairs, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the managers may yet be induced to see their true interests in the proper light.

16. *Land Revenue.*—The demand of the year was Rs. 32,64,114. The amount collected was Rs. 32,01,971, or 98 per cent. The collections on account of the arrear demand were also satisfactory. The total amount outstanding was Rs. 1,47,454. Of this sum Rs. 1,09,880 were collected, Rs. 20,551 were remitted, and Rs. 17,023 only remained unrealised at the end of the year.

17. *Excise.*—The introduction of the outstill system was fully carried out during the year in all the districts of the division, except the Sonthal Pergunnahs. A general revision of the excise establishments, involving some saving, was also effected. The following statement exhibits the revenue realised from excise in the past two years, and the average of the preceding five years:—

	Total gross revenue.	Total revenue net.
	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	8,66,930	8,31,287
1877-78	8,35,731	7,92,357
Average of 1873-74 to 1877-78 ...	7,26,386	6,81,223

It will be observed that the revenue of the past year was 3·7 per cent. in excess of the revenue of 1877-78, and 19·3 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding five years. The increase was spread over all the chief branches of excise, namely, country sprits, ganja, and opium. The outstill system is said to have worked well in the parts of the division south of the Ganges, but to have been unsuccessful in places where the soil is damp, and the people prefer ganja and opium to spirits. It is gratifying to observe that the consumption of ganja underwent a considerable reduction concurrently with a large increase in the revenue. On the other hand, there was an increase in the consumption of opium, which is attributed to improved suppression of illicit trade and the application of the auction system to licenses.

18. *License Tax.*—The financial results of the administration of the License Tax Act during the year ending 31st March are tabulated in the following statement:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Refunds.	Balance.	Percentage of collections on demand, minus remission and refund.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Monghyr	1,68,403	60,590	55,223	3,366	40,374	63·2
Bhagulpore	1,82,470	70,634	10,350	11	1,02,075	40·6
Purneah	77,726	65,004	11,389	647	2,686	95·9
Maldah	92,051	52,879	24,648	1,207	13,317	79·8
Sonthal Pergunnahs	47,561	33,071	11,224	2,006	1,260	96·3
Total ...	5,68,211	2,88,488	1,12,834	7,177	1,59,712	64·3

These figures will doubtless be carefully criticised in the report to be submitted by the Board of Revenue, and such comparison as may be possible will be made with the outturn of the income and other similar taxes imposed in previous years. The law appears to have been carefully and efficiently administered in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Monghyr and Bhagulpore the proportion borne by the collections to the original demand is very small. The heavy remission and balance in Monghyr point to great want of judgment in the assessments. The enormous balance in Bhagulpore must be similarly accounted for. The Lieutenant-Governor will require very full explanations why such large sums were neither realized, nor, if the demand was exorbitant, remitted during the year.

19. *Stamps.*—The total revenue derived from stamps was Rs. 8,65,566 against Rs. 8,61,313 in 1877-78. The decrease is accounted for by the decline in civil litigation already adverted to, and to the gradual completion of proceedings under the Land Registration Act.

20. *Monetary arrangements.*—The circulation of currency notes fell off considerably in consequence of slackness in commercial transactions. The Government Savings Banks are not much resorted to. The number of depositors and the amounts deposited are small everywhere. The money-order system is also said to be losing in popularity. This is to be accounted for in a great measure by the introduction of the insurance and value-payable parcel systems of the Post Office.

21. *Railways.*—The year was marked by a large number of accidents. Thirteen persons were run over by trains; but, it is stated, that no railway servant was to blame in any of the cases. One case of collision occurred at the Behea Station between a special goods train and two wagons which were being shunted. The guard of the train was committed to the sessions for neglecting to observe the signals, but was acquitted. In another case a train was thrown off the rails in consequence of the breaking of an axle, and much damage was done to the wagons and the permanent way. A very determined attempt to upset a train was made near the Jamtara Station, the offenders placing a whole stack of sleepers on the line. It was fortunately discovered in time, but no clue to the people concerned was obtained. Another attempt of the same character has since been perpetrated, and it is to be hoped that the Police will be more successful in tracing the offenders.

21. *Roads and Communications.*—The roads are reported to have been generally kept in good order. A larger amount was spent on repairs than on original works. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the delay caused by the existing system of preparing the estimates will be communicated to the Public Works Department for such action as may be deemed advisable. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with him that the first object of the Committees should be to maintain and improve the most important and useful of the existing lines of communication. At the same time the improvement of village roads must not be lost sight of.

22. *Schools.*—The number of schools of all classes returned at the end of the year was 4,072 with 56,245 pupils, as against 2,684 with 44,187 pupils in 1877-78. The system of central examinations and rewards, lately introduced at the suggestion of Babu Bhudeb Mookerjee, has led to a large increase in the number of primary schools brought under inspection. In 1877-78 there were 2,409 of these schools with 33,031 pupils; but at the end of the past year

they had increased to 3,785 with 45,090 pupils. The increase was confined to Bhagulpore, Monghyr, and Purneah. In the two former districts the number of schools nearly doubled. The system appears to have been thoroughly successful, and it is likely to effect a considerable improvement in the condition of the unaided schools. As regards other classes of schools nothing of interest occurred during the year. The number of higher English schools remained the same, with a slight increase in the number of pupils. The proposal to raise the Bhagulpore school to a high school has apparently collapsed. Girls' schools have increased in number, but have lost a large proportion of their pupils.

23. *Committees.*—The Road Cess Committees are said to have done much useful work. Education committees are again reported to be apathetic, and to take little or no interest in educational matters.

24. *Municipalities.*—The Municipalities of Monghyr, Jamalpore, and Deoghur continue to take precedence of all others for the efficiency with which they are administered. The Commissioner declines to endorse the very high commendation bestowed by the Magistrate of Bhagulpore on the Committee of the Bhagulpore Municipality. It is evident from the Magistrate's own admission that the roads of the town have for some time past received less attention from the Committee than they deserve. It appears, however, that efforts are now being made to improve them. The municipalities of Purneah, Maldah, English Bazar, and Sahebgunge are said to be fairly managed.

25. *Court of Wards.*—The estates under the Court of Wards are sixteen in number. Three new estates were received during the year and one was temporarily put out of the possession of the Court. The total demand of rent, including arrears, on account of the other estates was Rs. 8,43,465. The collections amounted to Rs. 5,71,090, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,72,375 outstanding at the end of the year. Having regard to the prosperity of the cultivating classes during the year, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that better results might have been expected. In the majority of the estates not so much as half the demand was collected. In the Mamai and Phoolberia estates in Monghyr, and in the Sarwan and Narainpore estates in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the balance was largely in excess of the collections. In Bhagulpore the Pachgachia property had no less than Rs. 73,471 outstanding against Rs. 39,333 collected. The Commissioner appears to take an unduly favourable view of the management of many of these estates. The collections were thoroughly satisfactory only on the Soorjapore estate in Purneah. This is the largest estate under the Court, and its management has been most successful. More than four lakhs of debts have been cleared off in the past five years and the remaining liabilities will be completely liquidated before long. The Chunchal estate, which stands next in importance, has unfortunately become involved in heavy and costly litigation.

26. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—In the last report mention was made of discontent among the tenantry of Maharajah Sir Jyo Mangal Singh. Mr. Magrath has since visited the estate, but appears to have left nothing on record to show the state of affairs. It is said, however, that no further complaints have been made. The Collector notices the liberality of Rai Annoda Persad Rai Bahadoor, who made a large donation to the Monghyr dispensary for the purchase of iron beds for the inmates. In Bhagulpore, Rajah Hurbullub Narain Singh Bahadoor of Sonbursa and Rai Narendra Narain Singh Bahadoor of Durrooari are spoken of as very good landlords. Some of the zemindars have given trouble in Maldah and Purneah by their illegal and unscrupulous conduct in disputes regarding the possession of lands. The conduct of Lekraj Rai is specially mentioned with disapprobation. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to learn that the affairs of Rajah Leelanand Singh of Purneah have not improved under the management of his son. The Koer seems to be quite indifferent to advice, and it is hopeless to expect that the estate can be extricated from its embarrassments under the present management.

27. The Commissioner's remarks on the officers subordinate to him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SHIPPING OFFICE FOR 1878-79.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MARINE.

Calcutta, the 8th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Calcutta Shipping Office for 1878-79.

The receipts of the Shipping Office during the year were Rs. 25,757, as against Rs. 29,351 in 1877-78. The decrease is attributable to the general depression of trade at the port, and to the falling off in the coasting traffic consequent on the cessation of the scarcity in Southern India. The receipts were nevertheless higher than those of any year from 1868-69 to 1876-77, both inclusive. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 16,728, thus leaving a net gain of Rs. 9,029. They show a slight increase of Rs. 142. The different items of the accounts of income and expenditure call for no comment.

2. The transactions in funds held in trust increased largely. The amounts received and paid out during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Amount received	1,44,440 12 7	1,65,856 8 10
Amount repaid	1,32,437 4 2	1,56,537 14 11
Balance on 31st March 1879	12,003 8 5	9,318 9 11

The receipts include balances from previous years. The amount deposited within the past year was Rs. 1,53,853, as against Rs. 1,37,010 in 1877-78. It is satisfactory to notice that the balance in deposit at the end of the year has diminished.

3. These funds consist of "ticket money," deposits of seamen's wages, and deposits on account of estates of deceased seamen. The receipts of "ticket money," or portions of seamen's wages deposited by agents of ships for transmission to the seamen's families, amounted to Rs. 366. Of this sum Rs. 300 were paid away during the year, and Rs. 66 after the close of the year.

4. Wages deposited on behalf of British seamen left behind in hospital or jail, or received direct from British seamen themselves, amounted to Rs. 1,30,866. Inclusive of a balance of Rs. 9,638 at the close of 1877-78, the total amount in deposit was Rs. 1,40,504. Re-payments to the amount of Rs. 1,33,700 were made, and the balance at the end of the year was Rs. 6,804. This result shows some improvement on the previous year.

5. Of the deposits of native seamen's wages, amounting to Rs. 2,626, Rs. 1,689 were withdrawn, and a balance of Rs. 939 remained at the end of the year. The proportion borne by the disbursements to the receipts still contrasts unfavourably with that shown in the case of deposits of British seamen's wages. The instructions issued by the Board during the year for the registration of the correct names and particulars of the addresses of the seamen should ensure better results in future, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects to find much improvement in the returns for the current year.

6. The receipts on account of estates of deceased British seamen increased from Rs. 17,872 to Rs. 20,330. The whole amount was remitted to the Board of Trade during the year. On account of estates of deceased native seamen, Rs. 617 were received. The balance of the previous year was Rs. 1,410. Of the total sum of Rs. 2,028, only Rs. 516 were paid away to claimants. The instructions of the Board alluded to in the last paragraph apply to these deposits also.

7. The number of seamen shipped and discharged in the past two years was as follows:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
Shipped	16,975	14,909
Discharged	13,998	13,572

The excess of the number shipped over the number discharged is a matter for satisfaction. It was particularly large among British and Indian seamen.

In the case of most other nationalities the number discharged preponderated, though not to a very great extent.

8. Desertions fell off with the diminution in the shipment and discharge of seamen. The number reported as having deserted from British ships was 156 against 181 in the previous year.

9. The number of distressed seamen sent home increased from 121 to 144. The increase is attributed to the difficulty experienced by seamen in obtaining employment, owing to the large number of ships lying unchartered in the river.

10. Remittances made by seamen under the money-order system amounted to Rs. 28,795 as compared with Rs. 48,839 in the previous year. The falling off is mainly accounted for by the reduction in the shipping.

11. The health of European crews is reported to have been exceptionally good, and no unusual sickness appears to have prevailed among native crews. The Shipping Master's observations on the change which has occurred of late years in the general character of European seamen are borne out by the opinions commonly expressed on the subject by nautical men of experience. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to hear that the condition of native seamen is improving. It is reported that it has become an established custom with them to proceed beyond the tropics to England and other countries, and that such voyages have no injurious effects on their constitution. The Bengali lascar alone suffers from the European winter, and requires a rest at home to recruit his strength, after each voyage.

12. The correspondence which took place during the year in connection with the case of ill-treatment of two lascars on board the ship *Gilbert Thompson* has advanced considerably the settlement of the question of securing better protection from ill-treatment for Indian crews engaged on foreign voyages, which has been under consideration since 1875. Provision will be made in the Merchant Shipping Act now under preparation in the Legislative Council of the Government of India for all cases in which the voyages for which the lascars engage terminate in India. With regard to voyages which terminate in the United Kingdom, the instructions lately issued by the Board of Trade to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine to enquire into the treatment of native crews and report complaints will doubtless tend to secure more considerate treatment for these crews in future.

13. As regards the case of the seaman John Salton, referred to in the Board's letter submitting the report, the enquiry instituted showed that the hospital authorities were not to blame. The suggestions of the Board as to the arrangements to be made when men are shipped from the hospitals have been communicated to the Surgeon-General for compliance.

14. Further discussion in the course of the year has not elicited any suggestion of a practical means of checking the practice of giving substitutes which prevails among lascar crews. The matter has been submitted to the Government of India for consideration. The remedy against the practice appears to rest mainly in the hands of the captains themselves. Substitutes could seldom be introduced into the crews, if the latter were engaged shortly before the departure of the ships and taken on board immediately. In connection with this subject, the feasibility of establishing a Native Sailors' Home has been considered, but it is questionable if such a measure would be successful. The Board have proposed, on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner of Police and the Shipping Master, that the practice, formerly in force, of licensing native boarding-houses under Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, should be revived, and that shipping brokers, when they bring men to be shipped, should be required to furnish the Shipping Office with the name of the locality in which each lascar resides. It has also been suggested that certificates should be given to the men on discharge, with a full description of the appearance of each. These proposals are now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCKS IN HAND AS COMPILED ON—												
	1st week of Sept. 1878.	1st week of Oct. 1878.	1st week of Nov. 1878.	1st week of Dec. 1878.	1st week of Jan. 1879.	1st week of Feb. 1879.	1st week of Mar. 1879.	1st week of April 1879.	1st week of May 1879.	1st week of June 1879.	1st week of July 1879.	1st week of Aug. 1879.	1st week of Sept. 1879.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghatta	2,76,000	3,20,600	2,81,200	2,13,900	2,68,200	5,59,800	8,31,500	6,09,000	5,19,000	5,04,500	4,71,000	4,54,000	2,59,500
Ooltadanga	33,750	29,500	29,400	26,300	29,600	37,300	47,400	50,000	69,200	58,000	46,500	53,600	11,300
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomertooly, Hatkhola, and Culpy Ghât.	4,65,650	4,64,100	4,24,900	2,60,400	2,94,600	3,51,100	4,53,800	4,68,300	3,64,900	3,77,600	3,85,300	4,63,500	4,60,100
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	8,950	13,600	13,600	9,900	10,100	16,800	26,500	37,000	24,200	24,700	18,000	22,200	32,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore, and Moonshigunge.	97,700	79,000	57,000	49,800	74,600	1,20,800	1,60,200	1,44,100	1,08,500	1,01,800	1,08,900	1,06,400	57,000
21 Minor Bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 5,129 in number (estimated.)	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Boidyabatty, Nowabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chandernagore.	58,698	1,12,986	73,894	1,02,412	93,563	67,763	95,480	85,897	62,705	76,925	61,476	51,912	64,014
Total ...	14,30,748	15,09,786	13,49,994	11,52,712	12,60,663	16,45,563	21,04,880	18,84,297	16,38,505	16,33,525	15,81,176	16,41,612	13,73,914
On Railway premises both sides the river.	1,174 (on 2nd Sept.)	4,380 (on 1st Oct.)	7,906 (on 2nd November.)	25,684 (on 2nd December.)	23,410 (on 3rd Jan. 79.)	9,214 (on 3rd Feb. 79.)	2,300 (on 3rd March 79.)	2,776 (on 3rd April 79.)	3,104 (on 3rd May 79.)	3,596 (on 2nd June 79.)	2,802 (on 3rd July 79.)	6,374 (on 4th Aug. 79.)	5,256 (on 3rd Sept. 79.)
On boats unloaded as by. Port Commissioners' returns.	27,328 (30th Aug. to 1st Sept.)	18,220 (28th to 30th Sept.)	34,456 (1st to 3rd November.)	58,770 (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.)	83,934 (1st to 3rd Jan. 79.)	56,664 (1st to 3rd Feb. 79.)	44,739 (1st to 3rd March 79.)	33,792 (1st to 3rd April 79.)	18,214 (1st to 3rd May 79.)	28,362 (31st May to 2nd June 79.)	36,377 (1st to 3rd July 79.)	42,961 (1st to 3rd Aug. 79.)	27,267 (1st to 3rd Sept. 79.)
On boats unloaded as by. Canal returns...	25,000 (30th Aug. to 1st Sept.)	13,177 (28th to 30th Sept.)	5,361 (1st to 3rd November.)	11,646 (29th Nov. to 1st Dec.)	73,768 (1st to 3rd Jan. 79.)	59,833 (1st to 3rd Feb. 79.)	46,090 (1st to 3rd March 79.)	13,901 (1st to 3rd April 79.)	7,313 (1st to 3rd May 79.)	3,215 (31st May to 2nd June 79.)	12,748 (1st to 3rd July 79.)	4,948 (1st to 3rd Aug. 79.)	12,483 (1st to 3rd Sept. 79.)
Grand Total of Stocks ...	14,85,150	15,45,563	13,97,617	12,48,812	14,41,775	17,69,274	21,98,009	19,34,766	16,67,136	16,68,698	16,33,163	16,95,895	14,18,920
Probable stocks available for exportation by Sea.	4½ lakhs.	5 lakhs.	3½ lakhs.	2 lakhs.	4 lakhs.	7 lakhs.	10 lakhs.	8½ lakhs.	6 lakhs.	6 lakhs.	5½ lakhs.	6½ lakhs.	3½ lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 6th September 1879.

H. L. HARRISON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Statement shows the quantities of the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the interior during the month of June 1879.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS.							FIBROUS PRODUCTS.		OILSEEDS.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR.	
	RICE AND PADDY.			Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Rice.	* Paddy.	Total (in rice).													
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Burdwan	89,385	8,030	94,464	2,320	1,546	386	98,856	1,690	446	3,571	942	.....	.....	21	46	.....
Beerbhoom	91,452	.....	91,452	.....	4	.....	91,456	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	.....
Midnapore	66,237	52,165	98,840	975	279	.....	1,00,094	.....	4,843	3,231	416	.....	.....	260	.....	1,351
Hooghly	42,185	4,607	45,064	5,869	4,045	1,413	56,391	23,517	273,376	8,661	6,056	.....	118	.....	1,068	6,850
24-Pergunnahs	88,109	24,328	1,03,314	385	260	.....	1,03,959	13,779	404,474	2,256	100	.....	727	.....	8,075	18,883
Nuddea	5,571	.....	5,571	22,367	12,481	1,297	41,716	18,562	10,391	15,285	926	832	80	470	2,020	11,076
Jessore	174	.....	174	300	6,313	.....	6,787	4,841	.....	5,461	459	.....	100	.....	304	21,350
Moorshedabad	55,901	.....	55,901	13,574	3,897	354	73,726	430	.....	6,268	1,841	.....	.....	642	.....	.....
Dinagepore	10,898	.....	10,898	.....	.....	.....	10,898	495	73,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajshahye	721	.....	721	357	768	247	2,093	785	200	694	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rungpore	2,679	.....	2,679	.....	.....	.....	2,679	23,405	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bogra	17,507	.....	17,507	.....	.....	.....	17,507	15	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pubna	.....	.....	.....	362	381	26	769	1,45,364	239,325	3,304	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,964	5,475	231	.....	7,339	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca	510	.....	510	.....	3,042	.....	3,552	63,504	675	786	534	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Furreedpore	3,956	.....	3,956	65	3,078	101	7,200	1,42,959	6,315	16,234	2,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Backergunge	64,294	.....	64,294	.....	320	.....	64,614	144	.....	554	467	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensing	40	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40	5,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	575	150	.....	.....	.....
Noakholly	898	.....	898	.....	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Bengal ...	5,40,517	89,130	5,96,223	46,774	36,664	3,824	6,83,485	4,43,800	1,030,220	60,536	15,253	8,546	1,175	1,432	12,121	54,484
BEHAR.																
Patna	1,281	.....	1,281	13,463	69,275	7,493	91,512	.....	.....	1,41,721	16,032	.....	.....	.....	442	3,075
Shahabad	.....	.....	.....	6,677	539	.....	7,216	.....	.....	12,915	250	.....	.....	.....	3,942	530
Mozufferpore	.....	.....	.....	425	472	1,883	2,780	.....	.....	4,018	2,334	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durbhunga	.....	.....	.....	.....	211	.....	211	.....	.....	22,030	880	.....	.....	.....	109	.....
Sarun	.....	.....	.....	271	313	58	642	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monghyr	527	.....	527	11,119	40,307	270	52,223	.....	.....	7,406	6,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagulpore	18,739	.....	18,739	19,217	1,995	1,268	41,219	.....	.....	25,966	5,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Purneah	1,952	.....	1,952	553	166	202	2,873	.....	.....	133	645	1,454	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maldah	.....	.....	.....	1,723	588	328	2,589	696	.....	533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	5,014	.....	5,014	13,879	3,871	775	23,539	.....	.....	7,807	783	.....	1	.....	38	.....
Total of Behar ...	27,513	.....	27,513	67,327	1,17,687	12,277	2,24,804	696	.....	2,22,526	32,970	1,454	1	.....	4,531	3,605
ORISSA.																
Cuttack	4,331	2,288	5,761	.....	796	.....	6,557	.....	.....	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balasore	16,875	12,856	24,910	.....	928	.....	25,838	340	1,800	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Orissa ...	21,206	15,144	30,671	.....	1,724	.....	32,395	340	1,800	968	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CHOTA NAGPORE.																
Hazaribagh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manbhoom	8,683	.....	8,683	.....	.....	.....	8,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of Chota Nagpore	8,683	.....	8,683	.....	.....	.....	8,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	5,97,919	1,04,274	6,63,090	1,14,101	1,56,075	16,101	9,49,367	4,44,836	1,032,020	2,90,030	48,223	10,079	1,176	1,432	16,652	58,089
OTHER PROVINCES.																
Assam	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	558	375	.....	3,524	23,674	.....	5	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	1	.....	1	52,106	15,375	796	68,278	.....	.....	33,267	1,41,812	880	44,085	40	394	11
Punjab	.....	.....	.....	11,366	8,043	8	19,417	.....	.....	.....	757	951	21,133	5	.....	.....
Central Provinces ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	.....	259	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	.....	.....	.....
Rajpootana States ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,203	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	2,689	.....	.....	.....
Madras	27	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,817	3	60	.....
British Burmah	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	592	.....	.....	.....
Other places	18	.....	18	.....	25	69	112	15	24,800	1,545	.....	.....	5,311	169	4	.....
Grand total of Imports in June 1879	5,97,969	1,04,274	6,63,140	1,77,573	1,79,777	16,974	10,37,464	4,45,409	1,057,265†	3,24,842	1,94,316	35,594	1,02,062	1,654	17,110	58,100
Grand total of Imports in June 1878	8,13,026	54,901	8,47,338	1,40,463	2,07,618	28,210	12,23,629	1,79,080	1,355,549	4,20,477	4,69,489	38,462	34,467	2,838	14,075	61,151

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice.
† Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of June 1879 *was as follows :—*

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
To Indian Ports, viz.—																
Bombay	44,515	69	44,558	2,503	3,712	2,352	53,125	.....	127,774	.....	.....	178	647	65	8,078	.....
Other ports in Bombay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madras	280	.....	280	8,078	38,941	48	47,347	.....	170,180	.....	.....	4	.....	395	524	.....
Other ports in Madras	14,606	.....	14,606	437	8,358	.....	23,401	.....	56,250	.....	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
British Burmah ...	195	.....	195	1,603	1,383	441	3,622	272	287,100	.....	127	12	2	8	259	717
Other Indian ports...	1	.....	1	.....	107	.....	108	.....	42,756	.....	30	2	.....	40	177	.....
Pondicherry	4	.....	4	260	50	.....	314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total of interportal trade	59,601	69	59,644	12,881	52,551	2,841	1,27,917	272	99,994	.....	158	196	656	519	9,038	717
To Foreign Ports—																
United Kingdom ...	1,001	.....	1,001	.....	.....	.....	1,001	2,75,320	771,889	2,26,176	68,325	15,123	.....	829	8,067	.....
Other foreign ports...	1,83,610	.....	1,85,610	92,492	16,724	4,798	2,97,624	90,887	2,556,658	41,718	18,865	78	1,12,323	1,020	1,264	.....
Total of foreign trade	1,84,611	.....	1,84,611	92,492	16,724	4,798	2,98,625	3,66,207	3,328,547	2,67,894	87,190	15,201	1,12,323	1,849	9,331	.....
Grand total of Exports in June 1879	2,44,212	69	2,44,255	1,05,375	69,275	7,639	4,26,542	3,66,479	4,327,587	2,67,894	87,348	15,397	1,12,979	2,368	18,369	717
Grand total of Exports in June 1878	8,45,959	625	8,46,341	1,71,957	1,40,988	12,239	11,68,625	1,30,645	3,299,742	3,68,289	2,94,791	25,469	4,587	3,147	19,744	1,411

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June 1879.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of routes.	Food-grains.					Fibrous products.		Oil-seeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats	2,59,205	81,275	52,142	36,652	2,668	1,24,621	756,970	57,016	22,943	.....	955	338	6,183	39,119
„ river steamers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91,901	.....	36	3,524	21,077	.....	5	.....	.....
„ rail { East Indian	2,33,608	.....	1,22,056	1,34,233	13,632	.....	.....	2,42,661	1,64,758	3,374	86,798	669	4,925	3,616
„ rail { Eastern Bengal	39,302	.....	5,250	7,327	605	2,18,019	267,825	24,580	3,091	9,868	.....	479	8	11,031
„ road	48,603	8,556	145	16	.....	19,513	5,800	81	.....	.....	70	.....	5,930	4,534
„ sea	17,251	14,443	.....	1,549	69	355	26,670	468	.....	375	14,239	172	64	.....
Grand total of Imports in June { 1879	5,97,969	1,04,274	1,77,573	1,79,777	16,974	4,45,409	1,057,265	3,24,842	1,94,316	35,594	1,02,062	1,654	17,110	58,100
{ 1878	8,13,026	54,991	1,40,463	2,07,618	28,210	1,79,080	1,355,549	4,20,477	4,69,489	38,462	34,467	2,838	14,075	61,151

The following statement shows the quantities, values, and numbers of the principal staples of Traffic exported inland from Calcutta during the month of June 1879.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny bags.
BENGAL.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan	1,93,430	894	40,576	45,300
Beerbhoom	53,120	313	9,086	43,190
Midnapore	9,575	318	82	12,163
Hooghly	53,836	556	2,307	35,431
24-Pergunnahs	1,95,584	611	16,929	176,722
Nuddea	2,37,535	2,092	23,570	8,325
Jessore	21,160	408	35,613	650
Moorshedabad	2,42,020	106	12,084	37,840
Dinagepore	84,880	108	5,060	2,000
Rajshahye	1,66,560	156	2,304	1,450
Rungpore	1,63,690	66	7,760	.....
Bogra	16,000	19	650	.....
Pubna	1,42,080	264	62,101	.....
Julpigoree	73,280	174	4,958	.....
Dacca	5,71,105	1,773	39,827	525
Furreedpore	1,18,310	650	48,878	.....
Backergunge	97,995	1,573	27,420	400
Mymensing	.....	53	17,258	.....
Tipperah	.....	.....	2,325	.....
Chittagong	31,780	97	.....	.....
Noakholly	3,400	40	3,725	.....
Total of Bengal	24,75,290	10,271	3,62,453	361,996
BEHAR.				
Patna	5,63,920	405	1,11,480	179,550
Shahabad	1,93,600	108	21,575	26,880
Mozufferpore	7,200	.....	2,286	23,975
Durbhunga	3,040	206	20,030	29,400
Monghyr	51,200	118	8,539	60,640
Bhagulpore	1,10,160	208	15,927	67,465
Purneah	2,54,800	186	800	210
Maldah	.....	.....	5,851	.....
Southal Pergunnahs	1,69,440	568	19,778	33,145
Total of Behar	13,53,360	1,799	2,06,266	421,265
ORISSA.				
Cuttack	20,745	849	.....	2,600
Balasore	.....	300	.....	40,136
Total of Orissa	20,745	1,149	.....	42,736

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny bags.
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	15,360	31	5,836	490
Manbhoom	21,840	337	6,571	2,065
Total of Chota Nagpore	37,200	368	12,407	2,555
Grand total of supplies into the provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	38,86,595	13,587	5,81,126	828,552
OTHER PROVINCES.				
Assam	2,51,560	75	18,286	.....
N.-W. Provinces	11,87,520	2,564	3,360	361,900
Punjab	15,23,680	2,175	.....	245,490
Central Provinces	48,080	176	.....	4,375
Rajpootana States	1,20,320	24	.....	2,240
Nizam's Territory	2,400	.....	.....	.....
Bombay	21,714	112	.....	442,774
Madras	14,751	1,056	.....	226,450
British Burmah	2,31,807	1,314	.....	287,160
Other places	29,538	.....	.....	3,329,107
Grand total of exports in June { 1879	73,17,965	21,083	6,02,712	5,727,968
{ 1878	67,29,855	20,538	5,63,487	4,501,932

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these staples during the month of June 1879 *was as follows:—*

IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom	67,09,109	8,062	6,26,258	.....
Other foreign ports	95,106	239	90,753	24,800
Total of foreign trade	68,04,215	8,301	7,17,011	24,800
From Indian Ports—				
Bombay	2,25,838	.....	38,852	70
Madras	3,263	.....	.....	.....
Other ports in Madras	724	.....	.....	.....
Other Indian Ports	.....	.....	.....	1,800
Total of interportal trade	2,29,825	.....	38,852	1,870
Grand total of imports in June { 1879	70,34,040	8,301	7,55,863	26,670
{ 1878	48,38,129	11,015	7,08,100	160,088

The following statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the principal staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June 1879.

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	Cotton piece-goods (European).	Cotton twist (European).	Salt.	Gunny bags.
	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	93,269	2,941	1,95,757	248,354
„ river steamers	3,43,715	652	20,061	.....
„ rail { East Indian	47,84,560	8,533	2,63,158	1,185,365
„ rail { Eastern Bengal	15,58,340	4,413	1,17,505	.....
„ road	2,18,596	928	6,251	6,723
„ sea	3,19,485	3,616	.....	4,327,587
Grand total of exports in June { 1879	73,17,965	21,083	6,02,712	5,727,968
{ 1878	67,29,855	20,538	5,63,487	4,501,932

* As per tariff declaration value.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 6th September 1879.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th September 1879.

No	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan, Sept. 6 '79	3·76	Weather—cloudy and warm. In Sudder, Cutwa, and Culna sub-divisions prospects improved, but not in other sub-divisions. Some damage has been caused in Cutwa and Culna by overflow of Bhagiruthee. Some cholera cases in thanas Ketugram and Indas. Fever still bad in Kotalgosh in thana Mongulkote.
	Culna ...	2·04	
	Cutwa ...	1·01	
	Bood-Bood ...	1·99	
	Jehanabad ...	2·16	
2	Baukoora, „ 6 „	4·09	Weather—showery, with one or two heavy falls. A decided change for better all over district owing to more plentiful fall of rain. It comes too late for some places, but no doubt in most places it will be of greatest benefit still. However, in some places more rain still wanted, especially in Chatna and Jeypore. In worst villages arrangements for village roads being made to help labouring classes.
	Bishenpore ...	5·12	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 6 „	2·57	Weather—seasonable. Prospects in south have improved a little, and over most of district rice crop doing very well.
4	Midnapore. „ 6 „	1·45	Weather—sultry and cloudy. State and prospects of crops not favourable owing to scanty rainfall.
	Ghatal ...	4·54	
	Contai ...	4·52	
	Tumlook ...	4·10	
5	Hooghly, „ 6 „	3·31	Weather—seasonable. Rain general. Crops on low lands doing well. High lands still uncultivated with rice, owing to lowness of floods and previous short rainfall. Sugarcane and jute flourishing.
	Howrah. „ 8 „	3·00	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation going on. More rain wanted, especially in thanas Khanakul and Domjoor.
	Mohesrekha ...	4·46	
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 6 '79	1·46	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rains. State and prospects of crops fair, but more rain still wanted in some parts of district. High prices continue. Public health in general good.
7	Nuddea, „ 6 „	1·41	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. Harvesting of *aus* actively carried on. But prospects gloomy. Greater part of district being under water, all crops on low lands totally destroyed; much damage done except on very highest lands.
	Kooshtea ...	0·58	
	Chooadanga ...	0·86	
	Ranaghat ...	0·61	
	Bongong ...	0·32	
	Meherpore ...	0·40	
8	Jessore, „ 6 „	1·90	Weather—showery. More rain still wanted at Sudder. Inundation in Jhenidah, Magoorah, and Narail still high. Considerable damage done to crops. Prospects not so good as they were in these sub-divisions; but still fair in rest of district. Health good.
	Jhenida ...	1·94	
	Magoorah ...	0·51	
	Narail ...	0·28	
	Khoolna ...	0·90	
	Bagirhat ...	0·70	
9	Moorshedabad, „ 6 „	3·44	Weather—hot. Occasionally cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *amun* in high lands good. *Aus* in low lands almost totally destroyed. Price of rice at head-quarters would have fallen considerably had it not been carried away by people of east of district. Rivers daily going down. Public health generally good.
RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, Sept. 5 '79	2·55	Weather—warm, with occasional heavy showers. Harvest of early rice has yielded an average crop. Transplantation almost finished. Prospects good.
11	Rajshahye, „ 6 „	3·88	Heavy rain at Sudder on nights of 4th and 5th. Rain also heavy at Manda. Elsewhere slight rain reported. *Aus* and jute being cut. About one-fourth of each of these crops destroyed by floods. In north of thana Charghat and in thana Pooteah a considerable area of rice cultivation both *aus* and *amun* destroyed by sudden floods consequent on breaches in Surdah road. Some mulberry also in that part damaged; remainder, however, promises well. Transplanted rice in west and north of district doing very well. Public health good.
12	Rungpore. „ 5 „	6·24	Weather—till 4th extremely warm. State and prospects of crops good. Public health good.
	Gaibanda ...	1·40	
	Bagdogra ...	1·15	
	Kurigram ...	0·40	
13	Bogra, „ 6 „	3·36	Weather—fine, with occasional showers, especially towards end of week. Prospects of rice crop continue excellent. Jute on high land very fine. Jute cultivation less extended than in previous years.
14	Pubna, „ 6 „	0·23	Weather—cloudy, showery, and cool. *Aus* being reaped. Surviving *amun* appears to be in good condition. District health generally good.
15	Darjeeling, „ 5 „	5·28	Occasional sunshine and rain. Transplantation nearly completed. *Bhadoi* rice being reaped. Prospects of jute and sugarcane not good. Minor crops in hills have suffered from heavy rain.
16	Julpigoree, „ 6 „	5·96	Weather—seasonable. *Bhadoi* harvest completed. *Haimanti dhan* nearly all transplanted. Jute backward. General health good.
	Cooch Behar, „ 4 „	1·04	Weather—hot, with occasional showers. Prospects of winter paddy very favourable. Harvesting of early paddy nearly furnished. Jute still being cut. Small-pox seems to have ceased in Dinhatta sub-division. Cases of small-pox still reported in Mathabhanga sub-division, but the disease there is abating.
	Dinhatta ...	0·38	
	Mathabhanga ...	1·56	
	Meckligunge ...	3·57	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Eastern Districts.		
	DACCA DIVN.		
17	Dacca, Sept. 6 '79	2·90	Weather—more or less unsettled during week. Floods still continue at a high level. *Amun* crop still reported of favourably excepting in one-third of southern half of district where loss very nearly a complete one. A few cases of cholera in town.
	Manickgunge (for week ending 4th Sept.)	1·50	
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 3rd Sept.)	5·18	
18	Furreedpore Sept. 6 „	1·33	Weather—fair and seasonable. *Amun* promises well. Health good.
	Madaripore ...	0·30	
19	Backergunge, „ 4 '79	0·64	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* now nearly all transplanted. *Aus* coming into market, but prices as yet show little tendency to fall.
20	Mymensingh, „ 5 „	1·31	Weather—hot and sultry during first part of week; latter portion rainy and cool. Prospects of all crops very good.
21	Tipperah, „ 5 „	3·34	Weather—generally fair, but one or two showers of rain daily. Greater part of *aus* crop gathered; outturn very good. Prospects of *amun* continue good.
	Brahmunbaria ...	3·64	
	Chandpore ...	1·05	
	CHITTAGONG DIVN.		
22	Chittagong Sept. 4 „	1·02	Weather—fair. State and prospects of crops good.
23	Noakholly, „ 4 '79	3·98	Weather—showery. Harvesting of *aus* well advanced. Prospects of crops good throughout district. Cases of small-pox.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 2 „	2·33	Rain on 28th, 29th, and 30th August. Gathering of *joom* paddy still continues. Transplantation in low lands nearly over. Prospects of cotton not good. Fever still prevalent.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 3 „	6·81	Weather—rainy. Gathering in of *aus* continues. *Amun* thriving. Prospects of *mug* and *teel* fair. Public health not good. Fever yet prevalent.
	BEHAR.		
	PATNA DIVN.		
25	Patna, Sept. 6 '79	4·71	Weather—normal. State and prospects of crops favorable.
	Behar ...	1·00	
26	Gya, „ 6 „	2·18	Weather—cloudy. Maximum reading in shade 94·6°. Transplantation nearly completed. *Murwa* and *makai* being cut. Cholera reported from four places. Health of plough-cattle good.
	Nowada ...	2·00	
	Aurungabad ...	1·41	
	Jehanabad ...	3·45	
27	Shahabad, „ 6 „	3·06	Weather—showery. State and prospects of crops favourable. Though much *bhadoi* lost, yet a good *rubbee* expected. Loss not so great as was expected. Sugarcane in low lands somewhat injured.
28	Durbhunga, „ 6 „	2·81	Weather—fair, but hot. Prospects of rice crop promising. Early *makai* nearly ripe; a poor outturn expected in Tajpore.
29	Mozufferpore, „ 6 „	0·80	Weather—hot, with occasional storms and rain. Propects of rice crop generally favorable. Maize being harvested. Some damage done to rice by floods in north of district. Public health fairly good.
	Hajeepore ...	0·35	
	Seetamurhee ...	1·84	
30	Sarun, „ 6 „	2·78	Weather—cloudy and rainy. East wind prevailing. *Bhadoi* generally fair. Maize coming into market in places. Paddy promising well, except in inundated parts. Prices stationery.
	Sewan ...	0·75	
31	Chumparun „ 6 „	1·00	Weather—cloudy, with little rain. *Bhadoi* fair. Prospects of rice good. Cholera still very bad to the north.
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		
32	Monghyr, Sept. 6 „	6·35	Weather—cool and showery. Inundation has destroyed a large portion of *bhadoi*, but the increased *aghani* and *rubbee* return will more than compensate.
	Begusarai ...	0·48	
	Jamui ...	1·39	
33	Bhagulpore, Sep. 6 „	0·65	Alternate rain and sunshine. Rice prospects good. Floods subsiding very slowly. Cholera still prevalent in south.
34	Purneah, Sept. 6 „	13·03	Voilent showers and thunderstorms of a local character. Temperature decidedly lower. Crops favourably reported of. Outturn of *bhadoi* good. Prospects of *aghani* very good. Too much water about for land to be prepared for *rubbee*.
	Kissengunge ...	3·98	
	Arrareah ...	5·67	
35	Maldah, „ 6 „	2·83	First four days tolerably fair, since then cloudy and rainy. A break of fair weather wanted. Prospects of winter rice in thana Khurba and in thanas east of the Mahananda continue to be very good. No want of food-grain in district and prices of rice and paddy easier. Health fair.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 6 „	1·24	Sun and rain most favourable for crops. Rice excellent. Autumn crops most indifferent.
	Deoghur ...	0·29	
	Godda ...	2·81	
	Jamtara ...	0·31	
	Rajmehal ...	1·76	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack Sept. 6 '79	1·87	Weather—close, with occasional rains. Reaping of *bialí* commenced. *Saradá* being transplanted. Prospects of crops on low lands in inundated tracts, especially in chuklas Ramito and Bari, very bad; elsewhere fair. Rain wanted in Jajpur chukla.
ORISSA DIVN. 38	Pooree, „ 4 „	2·46	Weather—rather hot. Fever and sickness still common. A sort of insect called *kaldia gundi* doing some damage to rice plants in Banpore. Rice plants on low lands almost destroyed in pergunnahs Rahang, Kothdes, Banchas and Kothar. The crop on high lands has survived flood. Miscellaneous crops, such as sugarcane, cotton, &c., damaged in many places. Rice sells at $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{5}{16}$ seers a rupee.
	Khoorda ...	5·26	
ORISSA DIVN. 39	Balasore, „ 5 „	4·90	Weather—showery, with sky often heavily overcast. Prospects materially improved. Earthing up of young crop now progressing vigorously. More rain, however, still required, especially in north of district. Public health fair.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh. Sept. 5 '79	0·58	Weather—seasonable. State of all crops good. *Murwa* and *makai* almost ready for cutting. General health improving.
41	Lohardugga, „ 6 „	3·49	Heavy showers daily. Prospects continue good. *Makai* and *goondli* expected to yield a 12-anna and *gora* paddy about a 15-anna crop. Prices stationary. Public health improving.
42	Singbhoom, „ 5 „	2·14	Weather—comparatively dry with little rain; only one good downpour during week. Water in fields deficient and more rain wanted. General prospects continue good so far. *Gora dhan* ripening and promises well. Indian-corn has yielded fairly.
43	Manbhoom, „ 6 „	0·90	Very little rain during week. Rice promises well at present, but more rain wanted soon. *Bhadoi* being reaped, and turning out well.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th September 1879.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 11 8	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 12	25 8	11 4	11 14	12 0	11 12	12 10	12 12	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 10 12	11 12	11 8	14 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 11 4	12 0	11 0	...	...	12 0	11 4	11 4	9 8	13 4	12 12	12 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	D 12 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 0	11 6	11 8	...	...	...	8 12	9 0	8 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	11 7	11 7	11 6	22 8	13 5	13 5	5 11	5 11	5 11	11 0	10 15	10 0	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E ...	...	...	...	...	...	5 12	6 4	6 8	9 12	10 0	9 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	F 11 13½	11 13½	11 7	17 4	17 4	16 0	9 7	9 7	9 2	10 10	10 10	10 0	...	...	...
8	Jessore	G 12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 12	10 8	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	H 11 13	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 9	9 0	9 4	10 5	11 6	11 4	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	I 10 4	10 8	10 13	14 0	14 0	12 0	10 8	10 13	10 13	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...
11	Rajshahye	J 12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	13 8	18 12	7 8 to 9 0	9 0 to 9 12	8 4 to 9 12	9 12	10 0	10 8 to 13 8	...	...	...
12	Rungpore	K 11 4	10 2	8 9½	...	...	...	9 4	9 0	9 0	11 4	11 4	11 13½	...	...	...
13	Bogra	9 15	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 12	8 4	9 0	11 4	12 0	11 4	...	...	...
14	Pubna	L 12 0	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	6 0	7 8	6 12	12 0	10 8	12 0	...	...	...
15	Darjeeling	M 8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	3 8	3 8	4 0	9 0	9 0	7 0	...	...	...
16	Julpigoree	N 8 0	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Eastern Districts.															
17	Dacca	O 10 12	10 8	11 4	11 7	12 4	20 0	9 6	9 6	10 0	11 7	11 7	11 4	...	...	...
18	Furreedpore	P 13 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	6 8	6 4	7 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	...	...	...
19	Backergunge	Q ...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	8 12	11 0	10 0	9 4	...	...	...
20	Mymensingh	R 10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	9 4	...	...	...

A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 13 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 10½ to 12⅝ seers, common rice 11½ to 13½ seers, and gram 10 to 12½ seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10½ to 12 seers, barley 17 to 34 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, maize or Indian-corn 20 to 29 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 14 seers, best rice 11 to 14½ seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers, and gram 9 to 15 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 14 seers, barley 13 to 16 seers, best rice 7 to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 12½ seers, and gram 9 to 12 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10⅝ to 11½ seers, barley 14½ to 16 seers, best rice 5 5/16 to 5¾ seers, common rice 9 to 12 seers, and gram 10⅝ to 11½ seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 7/16 to 14 seers, barley 16 to 20 seers, best rice 7 to 10½ seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 9½ to 11 15/16 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Narail) 8 seers, best rice 6½ to 9 seers, common rice 10 to 10½ seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st August* 1879.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	11 8	90 0	90 0	120 0	10 0	9 12	9 8	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 12	18 12	25 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 8	8 8	9 0	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 8	11 8	90 0	110 0	110 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah.
																		Central District.
20 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	11 10	11 10	11 6	85 0	85 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 8	10 8	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0½	11 0½	11 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 12	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 8 to 8 12	8 0 to 0 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 0	10 13	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	10 8	11 4	200 0	160 0 to 200 0	160 0 to 200 0	8 10	8 4	8 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	7 14	...	120 0	120 0	107 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	9 0	11 10	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 7	8 4	8 10	Bogra.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	11 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna.
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	64 0	160 0	54 0	7 5	7 0	6 3	Julpigoree.
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	10 12	11 7	106 0	106 0	106 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	11 4	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Backergunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	8 4	Mymensingh.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 12 seers, barley 16 to 18 seers, best rice 9 to 11 seers, common rice 11 to 13 seers, and gram 11 to 12 seers.
I In Roygunge the prices are—Best rice 12 seers and common rice 15 seers.
J In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 13½ seers, best rice 8½ seers, common rice 10½ seers, and gram 10½ seers.
K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 15 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11½ to 15 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
L In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 13 seers, best rice 7½ seers, common rice 13 seers, and gram 10 seers.
M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 4 to 8 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 6 to 7 seers.
N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers best rice 7 to 13$\frac{3}{10}$ seers, common rice 8 to 16 seers, and gram 6½ to 10 seers.
O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 10 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 12 seers, best rice 6 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers, and gram 11 seers.
P In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9½ to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 11 seers, and gram 8 to 9 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 10 to 10½ seers, and gram 8 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers, common rice 10 to 16 seers, and gram 7½ to 10 seers.

RETAIL PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the under-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																		
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.					
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
	Eastern Districts—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
21	Chittagong	S 9 0	9 0	8 0	..	...	...	9 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...			
22	Noakholly	T ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	...	...	...			
23	Tipperah	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 8	12 0	10 8	10 0	...	...	...			
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	8 14	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	...			
	Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 0	7 5	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	...	...	...			
	BEHAR.																		
25	Patna	15 0	15 0	12 12	20 0	20 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...			
26	Gya	U 12 8	13 4	11 0	19 0	18 0	17 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	13 8	12	...	...	...			
27	Shahabad	V 13 0	12 4 to 13 0	10 12 to 12 0	17 0	17 0	14 8	12 0	11 0 to 12 0	8 12 to 10 0	13 8	13 0 to 14 0	10 8 to 10 12	18 0	18 0	...			
28	Durbhunga	W 10 8	11 0	12 8	16 0	17 0	16 8	9 0	9 0	9 12	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	...			
29	Mozufferpore	X 14 0	13 0	12 0	19 0	18 0	14 0	9 0	8 0	7 0	14 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...			
30	Sarun	12 4	12 4	11 8	18 12	18 12	14 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	14 4	13 8	9 8	...	...	...			
31	Chumparun	Y 15 0	14 0	12 0	...	24 0	17 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...			
32	Monghyr	Z 13 3	13 6	12 6	18 9	16 8	15 2	9 4	8 4	8 4	12 8	11 5	9 9	..	...	...			
33	Bhagulpore	Z1 12 0	12 0	11 6	18 15	18 15	15 2	10 6	10 1	9 7	12 10	12 10	10 12	...	...	...			
34	Purneah	Z2 ...	13 0 to 14 0	12 8 to 14 0	...	...	...	11 8	12 0 to 12 8	11 0	13 0 to 17 0*	14 0	13 0 to 16 0	...	...	...			
35	Maldah	12 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	10 8	9 0	11 0	12 8	...	...	...			
36	Southal Pergunnahs	Z3 ...	10 0	9 0	11 0	...	...	14 0	12 0	8 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...			
	ORISSA.																		
37	Cuttack	11 13	11 13	9 3	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 3	13 2†	14 7	13 12	...	...	...			
38	Pooree	8 8	8 8	7 14	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	7 14	14 7	14 7	10 8	...	...	...			
39	Balasore	8 0	8 0	7 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...			
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier.*																		
40	Hazareebagh	Z4 9 12	11 4	9 0	...	...	12 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	15 0	10 8	...	...	...			
41	Lohardugga	Z5 8 0	9 0	8 0	...	...	...	13 0	12 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...			
42	Singbhoom	7 0	7 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...			
43	Manbhoom	Z6 9 8	10 0	10 8	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...			

* New *bhadoi* 17 seers.

† In the interior the price of common rice varies from $11\frac{13}{16}$ to $22\frac{5}{16}$ seers a rupee.

S In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 to 13 seers and common rice 14 seers.

T In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 13 seers and common rice $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 seers.

U In Aurungabad the prices are—Wheat $15\frac{3}{4}$ seers, common rice 16 seers, and gram $16\frac{2}{3}$ seers.

V In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 19 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to $14\frac{1}{2}$ seers, bulrush millet (at Buxar) 16 seers, great millet $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers, lessers millets 16 to 20 seers, maize or Indian-corn 17 to 20 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 seers, barley 17 to 25 seers, best rice 7 to 15 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, murwa 18 to 25 seers, maize or Indian-corn 16 to 30 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat $11\frac{1}{2}$ to 19 seers, barley 13 to 30 seers, best rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 seers, common rice $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 seers, lesser millets 19 to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn $14\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 seers, and gram 12 to 23 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14 to 20 seers, barley 23 to 28 seers, best rice $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 19 seers, lesser millets $27\frac{1}{2}$ to 28 seers, maize or Indian-corn 21 to 30 seers, and gram 16 to 20 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1879.

mentioned Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st August* 1879.—(Contd.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		Eastern Districts—(Contd.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	..	...	...	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	7 1¾	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 5	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	14 12	12 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 12	8 14	8 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	18 0	25 0	18 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	11 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Gya.
17 8	17 0	13 0 to 14 8	16 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	13 8 to 14 0	10 12 to 11 4	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	18 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	16 8	17 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	120 0	160 0	165 0	8 0	7 4	8 0	Durbhunga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	18 8	12 0	15 8	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	160 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore.
18 8	18 0	...	19 0	17 8	17 0	19 4	19 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	10 0	200 0	190 0	200 0	8 8	8 4	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	23 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	12 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	14 7	17 8	13 6	13 1	13 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 3	13 4	12 15	13 4	126 4	126 4	126 4	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhagulpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 to 11 0	12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Southal Perghs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	..	11 13	10 8	7 14	...	...	...	14 7	15 1	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 2	12 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	Pooree.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*
...	...	...	30 0	27 8	13 0	24 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	12 2	8 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 8	8 0	7 0	Hazareebagh.
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	16 0	...	...	...	8 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	180 0	200 0	320 0	5 0	4 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	64 0	64 0	...	24 0	24 0	...	10 0	10 0	11 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12·12 to 15·7 seers, barley 16·16 to 21 seers, best rice 8·4 to 9 seers, common rice 12·12 to 14·7 seers, jowar 14·14 to 26·2 seers, murwa 17·17 to 39·9 seers, maize or Indian-corn 15 to 3. seers, and gram 14·8 to 15·2 seers.

Z1 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley (at Soopole) 23 seers, best rice 14 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers, lesser millets 25 to 30 seers, and gram 11½ to 12 seers.

Z2 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 11 to 15 seers, common rice 14 to 17 seers, and gram 9 to 11 seers.

Z3 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11½ to 12 seers, barley 19 to 20 seers, best rice 11½ to 12½ seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 11½ seers.

Z4 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 11½ seers, barley 18 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 11 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers, lesser millets 30 to 32 seers, and maize or Indian-corn 20 seers.

Z5 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10·96 to 11½ seers, barley 9½ to 16·88 seers, best rice 10·12 to 21 seers, common rice 15·75 to 22 seers, mohwa (at Daltoogunge) 23·62 seers, murwa 20·25 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn (at Daltongunge) 18·56 seers, and gram 11·81 to 13 seers.

Z6 In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 13 to 16 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, maize or Indian-corn 32 to 40 seers, and gram 8 to 10½ seers.

Published for general information.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

PRICES PER MAUND

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 3 9	3 3 9	3 6 6	1 12 0	2 15 9	3 0 6	7 0 0	7 0 0	6 7 0	3 10 0	3 10 9	4 0 0	...	...	...
2	Serajgunge ...	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	1 15 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 14 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
4	Naraingunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	3 14 0	6 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	2 10 9	2 10 9	3 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 9	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 10 0	...	...	...
7	Balasore ...	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	2 10 6	2 10 6	3 9 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	...	...	...
8	Pooree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	2 14 0	3 11 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	4 3 0	...	...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 3 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1879.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 31*st August* 1879.

OF 40 SEERS.

GREAT MILLET—CHOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLET—RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 0 0	2 7 9	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	3 6 9	3 6 9	3 8 6	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	4 3 6	4 3 6	4 8 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 6 0	Serajgunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	Naraingunge.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 11 9	3 2 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 4 9	4 10 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 9 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 4	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pooree.
...	...	...	3 4 0	3 10 0	5 0 0	...	...	...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 3 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Aug. 1879.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.						1879.	
	Western Districts.		Inches.	Inches.			
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·22	1·48	25·19	30th Aug.	
		Cutwa	0·77	0·56	30·46	ditto	
		Culna	1·30	1·01	36·78	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	2·11	2·13	27·48	ditto	
		Ranegunge	0·53	5·53	23·69	ditto	
		Jehanabad	2·54	0·63	36·97	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	1·65	2·08	30·39	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	3·08	1·98	33·48	ditto	
		Hetampore	6·32	1·12	33·95	ditto	
		Roypur	0·56	1·16	22·70	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	0·29	2·12	27·51	ditto	
		Tumlook	0·87	4·93	22·56	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·45	0·38	21·26	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	3·26	1·87	30·71	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	3·71	0·74	29·68	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·47	2·43	31·24	ditto	
		Serampore	1·81	0·79	35·09	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	1·84	0·78	30·53	ditto	
		Maheshraka	1·91	1·13	23·10	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	1·20	2·12	30·81	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·98	1·16	37·68	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·48	1·19	35·38	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	1·55	1·10	35·50	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·95	0·93	35·62	ditto	
		Baraset	1·10	1·05	28·48	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	1·51	0·92	33·24	ditto	
		Barripore	1·48	1·11	33·69	ditto	
		Satkhira	1·05	0·88	33·83	ditto	
		Barrackpore	2·22	0·66	33·22	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	0·17	3·44	58·13	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	2·25	0·77	35·88	ditto	
		Bongong	1·80	0·45	33·72	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·70	2·65	36·30	ditto	
		Chooadanga	2·55	4·01	44·71	ditto	
		Kooshtea	2·23	0·48	40·61	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·72	1·05	41·83	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	1·05	0·44	41·54	ditto	
		Narail	0·61	0·52	29·66	ditto	
		Khoolna	1·05	0·71	35·64	ditto	
		Jhenidah	0·93	1·73	43·48	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·93	1·44	32·27	ditto	
		Magoorah	1·46	0·57	42·23	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	1·35	0·85	42·33	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	2·61	2·36	39·07	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·83	1·53	37·37	ditto	
		Jungypore	2·53	1·85	39·34	ditto	
		Azimgunge	3·02	0·67	33·33	ditto	
		Lalgolla	4·10	1·13	45·35	ditto	
		Kandee	1·86	0·88	47·60	ditto	
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	7·10	1·16	59·39	ditto	
		Raigunge	3·46	1·96	47·94	ditto	
		Mohadebpore	5·97	3·92	69·03	ditto	
		Chooramon	6·63	2·13	48·80	ditto	From 9th March.
Rajshahye.	Maldah	Maldah	6·27	3·60	58·44	ditto	
		Chanchal	8·38	5·66	55·83	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	1·39	1·56	56·60	ditto	
		Nattore	3·10	1·34	41·72	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	8·99	0·75	81·42	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	7·40	1·88	54·75	ditto	
		Kurigram	9·64	0·87	67·94	ditto	
		Bagdogra	12·41	0·98	95·43	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·94	0·11	56·74	ditto	
		Sherpur	4·99	2·50	69·57	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	4·20	0·21	51·69	ditto	
		Panchbibi	3·68	2·36	63·34	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	3·30	1·91	34·90	ditto	
		Serajgunge	3·23	2·27	56·06	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	5·28	Not recd	119·67	23rd Aug.	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	5·77	9·09	133·54	30th Aug.	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	12·80	4·73	113·21	ditto	
		Boda	10·58	1·43	101·87	ditto	
		Danguah Jhar	8·30	5·75	76·65	ditto ...	From 15th June.
		Buxa	7·20	1·62	195·79	ditto	
		Guabor	12·19	2·47	69·77	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Titalya	8·13	2·70	108·15	ditto	
		Bamundanga	8·21	4·38	72·94	ditto ...	From 22nd June
		Phoolbary	6·10	4·87	97·63	ditto ...	Ditto. ditto.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Aug. 1879.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Central Districts.—*contd.*		Inches.	Inches.		1879.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	11·98	1·74	121·51	30th Aug.	
		Dinhatta	15·72	2·90	102·72	ditto	
		Mathabhanga	14·02	2·01	128·72	ditto	
		Mickligunge	11·63	3·57	110·78	ditto	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	0·64	Not recd.	42·55	23rd Aug.	
		Dacca... Hospital	0·54	3·16	54·04	30th Aug.	
		Moonsheegunge	2·84	1·65	64·20	ditto	
		Manickgunge	2·67	2·31	44·43	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·57	0·86	51·95	ditto	
		Goalundo	3·54	0·44	48·23	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·18	3·57	34·48	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·89	1·93	43·31	ditto	
		Perozepore	1·80	1·67	40·29	ditto	Not received 3rd to 9th Aug.
		Patoakhally	2·09	2·31	62·22	ditto	
		Bhola	4·05	3·68	70·15	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	4·27	3·92	62·75	ditto	
		Jamalpore	8·94	1·55	71·30	ditto	
		Atia	2·77	0·98	40·60	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	3·40	2·02	61·72	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	0·21	5·90	86·78	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	0·24	6·05	79·99	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	1·69	2·23	128·51	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	9·06	2·46	93·88	ditto	
		Feuny	4·51	1·25	106·58	ditto	
	Tipperah	Commillah	1·24	0·90	62·31	ditto	
		Chandpore	2·75	2·56	58·57	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	3·45	2·70	53·40	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill	3·26	1·80	71·58	ditto	
		Ruma	1·12	Not recd.	63·92	23rd Aug.	
	Hill Tipperah	Agartola	3·47	1·98	49·37	30th Aug.	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	7·13	0·15	29·27	ditto	
		Behar	1·87	0·38	25·12	ditto	
		Barh	1·94	1·18	30·42	ditto	
		Dinapore	2·03	0·45	28·41	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	4·53	0·97	32·77	ditto	
		Nowadah	3·00	Nil.	18·80	ditto	
		Aurungabad	0·84	1·31	30·66	ditto	
		Jehanabad	1·34	0·61	29·57	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	2·56	1·45	26·22	ditto	
		Sasseram	1·10	1·13	37·83	ditto	
		Buxar	0·75	0·40	30·07	ditto	
		Bhubooah	2·29	0·45	33·88	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	1·92	1·08	38·76	ditto	
		Hajeepore	3·84	1·04	28·04	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	3·81	1·69	49·81	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	9·67	0·73	45·29	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	3·67	2·55	48·81	ditto	
		Tajpore	3·25	1·34	43·92	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	1·55	0·97	29·49	ditto	
		Sewan	2·55	Not recd.	24·43	23rd Aug.	
		Gopalgunge	5·62	1·22	33·55	30th Aug.	Not recorded from 20th April to 24th May.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	3·77	1·87	37·74	ditto	
		Bettiah	7·41	0·79	47·22	ditto	
		Segowlee	6·29	1·18	45·00	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	Not recd.	0·88	44·07	ditto	Not received 17th to 23rd Aug.
		Begoosarai	ditto	1·54	26·99	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Jamooee	ditto	1·43	25·24	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	3·53	1·53	40·53	ditto	
		Soopool	5·65	1·66	53·90	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	6·05	1·58	39·94	ditto	
		Banka	3·18	1·20	35·50	ditto	
		Sonbursa	7·85	3·56	44·97	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	11·67	6·76	62·38	ditto	
		Kissengunge	5·88	2·43	50·37	ditto	
		Arrareah	8·32	2·34	57·41	ditto	
	Southal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	2·11	Not recd.	37·97	23rd Aug.	
		Rajmehal	5·42	ditto	48·21	ditto	
		Deoghur	2·22	ditto	29·34	ditto	
		Jamtara	1·51	ditto	24·69	ditto	
		Pakour	8·51	ditto	52·17	ditto	
		Godda	5·39	ditto	35·79	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 17th to 23rd Aug. 1879.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1879.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	1·79	Not recd.	41·25	23rd Aug.	
		Jajpore	0·54	ditto	29·54	ditto	
		Kendraparah	2·30	ditto	24·75	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	0·70	ditto	17·70	ditto	Not received 10th to 16th Aug.
		False Point	1·50	ditto	26·50	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	2·35	Not recd.	31·93	ditto	
		Khurdah	1·13	ditto	38·35	ditto	
		Banpore	0·40	0·65	24·18	30th Aug.	From 9th March.
	Balasore	Balasore	1·06	0·72	25·35	ditto	
		Bhadrack	0·63	0·56	31·17	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·82	1·00	25·45	ditto	
		Sorah	1·76	1·60	22·36	ditto	
		Chandbally	0·53	1·33	27·37	ditto	
		Bareepudda	0·81	1·26	17·57	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	1·52	0·72	69·08	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh Jail	3·42	1·28	34·67	ditto	
		Hazareebagh Dispensary	2·83	0·53	33·70	ditto	
		Pachamba	2·48	1·12	37·41	ditto	
		Sitagurh	1·58	1·47	37·41	ditto	
		Mowdie Hills	4·06	3·62	39·58	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	5·10	Not recd.	32·39	23rd Aug.	
		Palamow	0·63	ditto	30·64	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	1·97	2·10	36·72	30th Aug.	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	2·00	0·70	25·88	ditto	
		Goviudpore	2·75	1·62	39·30	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	5·09	1·44	131·39	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	4·19	Not recd.	82·76	23rd Aug.	
		Golaghat	5·12	ditto	58·06	ditto	
		Jorhat	3·90	ditto	60·99	ditto	
	Burmah	Akyab	4·02	4·47	180·77	30th Aug.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	5·55	Not recd.	20·01	23rd Aug.	
		Jaipur	2·76	ditto	21·02	ditto	
		Sambhar	3·47	ditto	16·03	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 6th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 31st August to 6th September 1879.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. *Velocity.	Rain.	Weather remarks. At hour of observation.	Weather remarks. For preceding 24 hours.
Alipore.	Aug. 31st	10	29·638	29·659	86·7	80·4	75	E S E	9·8	0·11	.....	Passing showers during day.
		16	29·554	29·576	84·2	79·9	82	S S E	10·2	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·690	29·711	86·7	80·9	77	E S E	10·5	0·08	.....	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·586	29·607	85·7	80·4	78	S E	12·0	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	2nd	10	29·722	29·744	84·7	80·9	84	E S E	6·5	0·19	.....	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·596	29·618	82·7	79·9	88	S	5·2	0·10	Overcast ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	3rd	10	29·704	29·726	80·7	78·9	92	S S E	3·3	0·04	.....	Passing showers during day.
		16	29·564	29·586	83·2	78·9	82	S	6·5	...	Overcast ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	4th	10	29·691	29·713	82·7	79·4	86	S	5·5	0·09	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·576	29·598	80·7	77·4	86	S	7·3	0·32	.....	Passing showers during day.
	5th	10	29·720	29·742	78·7	77·4	94	S	7·3	0·01	Overcast ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·628	29·650	80·7	79·4	94	S	7·8	0·31	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	6th	10	29·771	29·793	84·7	79·9	80	S W	5·3	...	.....	Dark, gloomy weather.
		16	29·668	29·690	81·7	80·1	93	S S W	9·0	0·22	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
Saugor Island.	Aug. 31st	10	29·640	29·616	86·3	81·3	80	E S E	11	0·08	.....	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
		16	29·548	29·554	87·3	80·8	74	E S E	16	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·689	29·695	83·7	81·8	91	E N E	8	0·09	Passing temporary showers.	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·592	29·598	86·3	81·8	82	E S E	16	0·07	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
	2nd	10	29·711	29·717	84·7	80·3	81	S S E	8	0·14	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·605	29·611	86·8	81·8	80	S S E	12	...	.....	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
	3rd	10	29·715	29·721	83·2	80·3	87	Calm	9	0·10	Overcast ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·596	29·602	85·2	80·8	81	S S E	8	...	Ditto.	
	4th	10	29·684	29·690	82·7	79·8	87	S E	12	0·66	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·581	29·587	82·2	79·8	89	S S E	12	0·23	Dark, gloomy weather	Passing showers during day.
	5th	10	29·733	29·739	81·2	80·3	96	S	12	0·19	Drizzling rain ...	Moist and muggy.
		16	29·651	29·657	81·7	78·8	87	S S W	16	0·08	.....	Clouds low, moving rapidly with scud.
	6th	10	29·802	29·808	81·2	78·8	88	S S W	12	0·20	.....	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·698	29·704	84·7	80·3	83	S S W	12	...	Overcast.	
Chittagong.	Aug. 31st	10	29·618	29·707	86·4	82·3	84	Calm	3	0·03	.....	Sultry.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·682	29·771	85·4	81·3	83	E N E	3	0·25	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	2nd	10	29·720	29·809	83·9	79·8	83	E S E	4	0·06	.....	Ditto ditto.
	3rd	10	29·697	29·787	82·4	78·8	85	S E	5	0·16	Dark, gloomy weather	Threatening weather.
	4th	10	29·698	29·787	84·9	80·3	81	S E	5	0·05	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	5th	10	29·728	29·817	83·4	77·8	77	S S E	7	0·10	Passing temporary showers.	Ditto ditto.
	6th	10	29·791	29·880	80·4	77·2	86	S E	7	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Akyab.	Aug. 31t	10	29·657	29·678	88·1	80·8	72	S S E	2	0·15	.....	Ditto ditto.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·748	29·769	87·1	80·8	75	S S E	4	0·22	.....	Ditto ditto.
	2nd	10	29·782	29·804	78·9	76·7	90	S S E	3	1·85	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
	3rd	10	29·761	29·783	82·5	79·8	88	S S E	2	0·25	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	4th	10	29·785	29·807	77·4	75·7	92	W S W	1	0·50	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
	5th	10	29·805	29·827	82·0	79·3	88	S S E	2	0·78	.....	Ditto ditto.
	6th	10	29·847	29·869	78·4	77·2	94	E S E	2	1·31	Overcast ...	Ditto ditto.
False Point.	Aug. 31st	10	29·582	29·599	85·8	79·3	74	E S E	11	0·15	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·621	29·638	86·3	81·3	80	E	14	0·06	.....	Ditto ditto.
	2nd	10	29·693	29·710	86·3	80·3	76	S S E	10	0·07	.....	Ditto ditto.
	3rd	10	29·685	29·702	87·3	80·3	72	S S W	8	0·11	.....	Ditto ditto.
	4th	10	29·671	29·689	78·3	77·3	95	S W	11	0·83	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
	5th	10	29·734	29·752	77·3	76·3	95	Calm	4	0·62	Ditto ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	6th	10	29·792	29·810	80·8	79·3	93	S S W	6	0·58	Ditto ...	Passing showers during day.
Vizagapatam.	Aug. 31st	10	29·557	29·589	84·0	79·0	79	W	1	0·90	Drizzling rain ...	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·607	29·639	84·0	78·5	77	W	0	0·20	.....	Ditto ditto.
	2nd	10	29·665	29·696	85·0	78·0	72	W	1	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	3rd	10	29·659	29·690	86·0	80·0	76	W	3	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	4th	10	29·671	29·702	88·5	78·5	63	W	2	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	5th	10	29·738	29·769	88·0	77·0	62	W	1	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	6th	10	29·758	29·789	89·0	79·5	64	W	1·0	...	.....	Sultry.
Colombo.	Aug. 31st	10	29·880	29·910	79·5	76·0	85	W S W	16	0·02	Overcast ...	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	Sept. 1st	10	29·868	29·909	82·0	77·0	79	W	13	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	2nd	10	29·882	29·923	83·0	77·0	75	W S W	13	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	3rd	10	29·861	29·902	84·0	78·0	75	W S W	12	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	4th	10	29·868	29·909	84·0	78·0	75	W S W	11	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	5th	10	29·876	29·917	81·0	77·0	83	W S W	9	...	Overcast ...	Ditto ditto.
	6th	10	29·893	29·934	79·5	75·0	80	N W	11	0·04	Ditto ...	Dark, gloomy weather.

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 31st August to 6th September 1879.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
				Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1879.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Aug.	31st	156·0	29·619	82·0	88·0	9·3	78·7	79·5	0·976	78·5	89	Till 3 A.M. S E, till 3 P.M. chiefly E by S, till midnight S E by E.	164	0·19*	Cloudy, *o, g, p.*
Sept.	1st	144·7	·656	82·7	87·3	8·0	79·3	79·8	·978	78·6	87	Till 2 A.M. S E by E, till noon chiefly E, till midnight chiefly S E by E.	210	Nil	Cloudy.
„	2nd	147·7	·670	81·2	87·7	8·0	79·7	79·6	·992	79·0	93	Till 3-45 A.M. E S E, till 8 A.M. E by N, till 12-15 P.M. S E by E, till midnight S.	108	0·29	Cloudy, *o, g, t.*
„	3rd	152·4	·650	80·6	86·3	7·4	78·9	79·0	·972	78·4	93	Chiefly S. ...	96	0·14	Cloudy, *o, p.*
„	4th	134·2	·651	80·6	85·3	4·8	80·5	78·3	·940	77·4	90	Chiefly S. ...	118	0·41	Cloudy, *o, g, p*
„	5th	144·7	·686	79·0	85·0	6·7	78·3	78·2	·953	77·8	95	Till noon S, till midnight chiefly S S W.	128	0·32	Cloudy, *o, g, d.*
„	6th	125·2	·730	81·2	86·8	8·0	78·3	79·5	·986	78·8	92	Till 9 A.M. S by W, till midnight chiefly S S W.	129	0·22	Cloudy, *o, g, t.*

* 0·11 fell at 6-45 P.M. of the 31st.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·666
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		29·646
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		81·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		83·5
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		9·7
The maximum temperature during the seven days		88·0
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		91
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 31st August to 6th September 1879		1·57
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office		2·48
The total fall from 1st January to 6th September 1879		35·77
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years S. G. Office		46·95

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the New Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *p* passing showers, *t* thunder, *d* drizzling.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 8th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Abstract of the results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1879.

		Date.	Hour.
	Inches.		
The mean pressure of the month	29·608		
The average pressure of 24 years	29·598		
The highest pressure during the month	29·806	19th	10h.
The lowest pressure during the month	29·354	4th	16h.
The range of pressure during the month	0·452		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	80·9		
The average temperature of 24 years	83·1		
The highest temperature during the month	90·8	28th	16h.
The lowest temperature during the month	75·2	14th	6h.
The range of temperature during the month	15·6		
The mean daily range of temperature during the month ...	9·4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	12·2	27th	
	%		
The mean humidity during the month	91		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month	0·957		
	%		
The average humidity of 24 years	86		
	Inches.		
The average vapour tension of 9 years	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·80		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	12·43		
The average fall of 48 years	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	2·37	8th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	28		
The average number of rainy days of 24 years	25		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation of the month	144·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	57·3		
The greatest sun temperature	159·7	22nd	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	71·4	22nd	
The mean temperature of nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	75·5		
The mean depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	2·2		
The greatest depression of nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum of air	4·1	28th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	124·9		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	239	10th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour... ...	19	3rd	1 to 2 P.M.

The number of hours under each of the 8 points—

N 0, NE 11, E 94, SE 157, S 350, SW 119, W 8, NW 2, Calm 3.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1° or 1½° lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

JOHN ELIOT,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA, the 8th September 1879.

Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in maundage of Staples carried over the line during the month of August 1879, *as compared with the corresponding period of August* 1878.

Staples.	1878.		1879.		1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Firewood	40,250	.....	40,420	.....	40,250	40,420	170	.....
Hay	10,240	.....	5,820	.....	10,240	5,820	.....	4,420
Wooloo	60	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	60
Straw	600	.....	420	.....	(0)	420	.....	180
Paddy	509	.....	762	.....	509	762	253	.....
Rice	991	194	8,950	73	1,185	9,023	7,838	.....
Building material	.....	420	.....	240	420	240	.....	180
Sundries	.....	1,170	.....	661	1,170	961	.....	509

The increase in firewood is insignificant.

The decrease in hay is due to less demand in selling market.

The decrease in wooloo and straw is insignificant.

The increase in paddy is due to favourable market at selling stations and less purchase for rice mills.

The increase in rice is due to working of rice mills on an extensive scale.

The decrease in building materials is insignificant.

The decrease in sundries is due to less demand of sundry articles at rice mills.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1879. R. G. Mookerjee, *Manager.*

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1879 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train miles run.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	151,948	1,92,802 3 0	17,673 10 8	10,50,803 20	4,39,607 7 6	40,297 7 1	6,32,409 10 6	45,427½	72,274½	117,701½
Or per mile of railway	.....	150 10 6	13 16 3	.....	343 8 2	31 9 9	494 2 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	10,01,199	11,43,510 13 3	104,821 16 6	71,86,432 0	28,63,225 11 10	262,462 7 2	40,06,736 9 1	355,477½	533,317½	888,795
Total for 9 weeks ...	11,53,147	13,36,313 0 3	122,495 7 2	82,37,240 20	33,02,833 3 4	302,759 14 3	46,39,146 3 7	400,904½	605,592	1,006,496
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,946	1,36,804 11 9	12,540 8 8	8,47,537 10	3,39,047 13 6	31,079 7 9	4,75,852 9 3	45,742	59,355	105,097
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	106 14 5	9 16 0	.....	264 14 11	24 5 8	371 13 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	11,17,952½	12,66,707 14 2	1,16,114 17 9	76,30,005 30	29,77,426 6 6	272,930 15 1	42,44,134 4 8	414,524	576,858	991,382

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1879 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,818	12,683 9 9	1,162 13 3	82,951 10	22,596 0 0	2,071 6 0	35,279 9 9	4,993	4,579½	9,482½
Or per mile of railway	.....	56 11 0	5 3 11	.....	100 15 9	9 5 2	157 10 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	36,130	94,784 8 6	8,688 11 8	7,36,436 0	1,95,384 3 0	17,910 4 4	2,90,168 11 6	38,253½	52,268½	90,522
Total for 9 weeks ...	40,948	1,07,468 2 3	9,851 4 11	8,19,387 10	2,17,980 3 0	19,981 10 4	3,25,448 5 3	43,156½	56,847½	100,004½
Comparison.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,713½	12,363 11 9	1,133 6 10	44,019 0	13,907 9 0	1,274 17 2	26,271 4 9	4,257	3,779	8,036
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	55 4 1	5 1 4	.....	62 2 6	5 13 11	117 6 7	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	41,668½	1,05,523 7 3	9,672 19 8	4,86,940 30	1,59,335 8 6	14,605 15 2	2,64,858 15 9	39,128	39,098	78,226

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd August 1879 on 171¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	30,266½	20,342 2 3	1,864 13 11	1,55,926 37	53,981 15 9	4,948 7 0	6,813 0 11
Or per mile of railway	191	118 7 0	10 17 2	907 35	314 4 11	28 16 8	39 13 5
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	236,958	1,56,548 9 0	14,350 5 9	12,99,951 18	3,11,204 0 5	28,527 0 7	42,877 6 4
Total for 8 weeks ...	267,224½	1,76,890 11 3	16,214 19 8	14,55,878 15	3,65,186 0 2	33,475 7 7	49,690 7 3
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	34,979	24,118 15 9	2,210 18 2	2,10,014 34	78,200 7 8	7,168 7 6	9,379 5 8
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	220	151 14 11	13 18 7	1,379 25	492 9 7	45 3 1	59 1 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	300,634	1,99,535 1 3	18,290 14 5	15,81,277 13	4,22,496 7 0	38,728 16 8	57,019 11 1

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts. No. 30.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	Receipts for week ending		Total receipts from 1st January		Total increase in 1879.	Total decrease in 1879.
			27th July 1878.	26th July 1879.	To 27th July 1878.	To 26th July 1879.		
1879.		Miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
26th July ...	Northern Bengal	229½	10,702 0 0	16,573 0 0	4,94,358 0 0	6,33,297 0 0	1,38,939 0 0	.....
26th July ...	Tirhoot	76	6,342 0 0	5,322 0 0	2,54,079 0 0	2,70,494 0 0	16,415 0 0	.....
16th August ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,084 0 0	2,824 0 0	77,491 0 0	81,444 0 0	3,953 0 0	.....
26th July ...	Nalhati	27½	1,260 0 0	1,296 0 0	54,465 0 0	53,560 0 0	.....	905 0 0
2nd August ...	Patna and Gya	57	.....	4,643 0 0	.....	46,779 0 0	46,779 0 0	.....
	Total ...	417¾	20,388 0 0	30,660 0 0	8,80,393 0 0	10,85,574 0 0	2,06,086 0 0	905 0 0

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 38 of 1879.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1879.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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CUSTODY OF SECURITIES HELD BY PUBLIC OFFICERS IN ANY OFFICIAL CAPACITY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Calcutta, the 9th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ again—

Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, under date the 26th December 1878, regarding the custody of securities held by public officers in any official capacity.

In the above Resolution it was ordered that all Government securities held by public officers in Bengal in any official capacity, and not being mere security deposits, should be endorsed to the Accountant-General and the Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal jointly, and placed in the custody of the Accountant-General, whose duty it would be—

(1) to keep a proper account of the securities in the manner prescribed for account offices;

(2) to publish every year in the *Gazette* a complete list of the securities, showing the nature of the fund to which each belongs, and the officers charged with the administration of it;

(3) to draw the interest on due dates, and remit it to each administering officer by an order payable at any treasury named by him;

(4) to report all cases in which the orders for the payment of interest are not cashed;

(5) to sell out any portion of the investment when required by competent authority to do so.

The Accountant-General was to be informed in each case of the name of the Fund or Trust to which each security belongs, the object of the Fund or Trust, the official designation of the officer administering it, and the treasury at which he desires the interest to be drawn. If any legal obstacle should exist to the transfer of the securities in the way proposed, a special report of the circumstances of the case must be made to Government.

2. In pursuance of the above orders, the Accountant-General has submitted the accompanying report* and list,* which are published for general information. The attention of all Commissioners, District Officers, and other officers in charge of Trust Funds is drawn to paragraphs 4 and 5 of this report. As regards paragraph 5, all officers in charge of Trust Funds which do not appear in the list should lose no time in communicating with the Accountant-General, and in carrying out the orders of Government with reference to the funds in their custody.

* Accountant-General's letter No. 593LF, dated 28th August 1879, and its enclosure.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the Accountant-General's report therein quoted, and of its enclosed list, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, together with a copy of the Accountant-General's letter therein quoted, and of its enclosed list, be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, all District Officers, and to the Director of Public Instruction and Surgeon-General, Bengal, for information and guidance.

Ordered further that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Accountant-General for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. L. HARRISON,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 593LF, dated Calcutta, the 20th August 1879.

From—J. WESTLAND, ESQ., Accountant-General, Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Financial Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit a list, complete up to date, of the various Trust investments which have been placed in my custody under the orders of Government, dated 26th December 1878.

2. All the four per cent. paper, as I received it, and part of the reduced four per cent. paper of 1872. I have converted into four per cent. paper of 1865, and I have, moreover, obtained stock certificates for the paper I hold; this being, as I explained in my former letter, the most convenient way of holding investments which are only rarely required for sale. The investments detailed in the supplementary list are not yet converted in this way, either because they have been received very lately, or because they have not yet been transferred to the names of the Financial Secretary and myself.

3. The following is therefore the form in which these investments are now in my possession :—

Loan.	Number of stock certificates.	Amount.	Date to which interest has been drawn.
		Rs.	
4 per cent. of 1865 ...	201	13,40,800	1st May 1879.
	202	28,93,100	,, ,,
	205	4,87,100	,, ,,
		47,21,000	
4 per cent. reduced 1872 ...	10	15,000	16th July ,,
	9	1,16,800	,, ,,
		1,31,800	
4½ per cent. of 1870 ...	42	35,000	15th July ,,
	43	4,900	,, ,,
		39,900	
4½ per cent. of 1879 ...	15	1,51,200	15th March 1879.
	22	31,300	,, ,,
	20	3,000	15th September 1879.
	21	7,800	,, ,,
		1,93,300	

(The last two belong to the Burisal Government School (Rs. 7,800), the Sitamarhi Dispensary (Rs. 2,000), and the Burdwan Dispensary (Rs. 1,000), and are re-investments made by myself of the expired notes in which the investments, as sent to me, consisted.)

		Rs.	
3½ per cent. of 1853-54 ...	1	3,500	28th February 1879.
Municipal Debentures ...	1749 of 1866	29,000	31st December 1878.
	2132 of 1864	21,000	,, ,,
		53,500	

4. I have sent, or am now sending, to each officer concerned the amount of interest due upon his investment up to the date mentioned above. I have been surprised at the number of these interest orders which have remained uncashed, and I am afraid that many officers in receiving the form, which is of course quite a new one, have taken it as a letter of information, without observing that it was to be presented at the local treasury for encashment.

5. There are still a very large number of invested funds which have not been sent to me; for example, a comparison of the enclosed list with the list of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 1st May 1878, will show that many Educational Trust Funds are still remaining in the hands of local officers.

6. There is also a good deal of work to be done in organizing the cash accounts of the various funds to which these investments belong. I have printed in italics the names of those funds whose income is over Rs. 1,000, and which should therefore have their cash account in the form of a local fund account upon the Government books; but there are several of these cash accounts of which I know nothing, and they are either kept outside the treasury altogether, or, if they are on the treasury accounts, they are wrongly dealt with.

7. In the case of the smaller accounts, which under Government orders have to be maintained by the officers who have charge of the funds, I am in correspondence both with the Board of Revenue and the Director of Public Instruction regarding the details of administration.

Names of Funds.	Amount of Investment.					Name of officer to whom the interest is sent, and who is responsible for the cash account of the Fund.	Class of Fund.
	4 per cent. of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. of 1879.	4½ per cent. of 1876.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	Other kinds.		
Presidency.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
European Lunatic Asylum	5,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum	Medical.
Bird Scholarship	9,000	.....	.....	500	.....	Part of Hindu College Fund	Educational.
Bethune School Committee	2,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secretary, Bethune School Committee	Ditto.
Doorga Churn Law's Trust	300	.....	.....	.....	50,000 municipal debenture.	Accountant-General	Ditto.
Goodeve Prize	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Medical College	Ditto.
Ditto Scholarship	3,705	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Edinburgh Scholarship...	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Hindoo College Fund	1,01,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accountant-General	Ditto.
Forbes' Memorial	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Presidency College	Ditto.
Scindia Donation Fund to Presidency College	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Scindia Donation Fund to Madrissa ...	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto Calcutta Madrissa	Ditto.
Chunne Lall Seal's Dispensary	50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accountant-General	Medical.
Prosono Coomar Tagore's Law	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Director, Public Instruction	Educational.
Hurro Coomar Tagore's Sanskrit Scholarship	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto, ditto	Ditto.
Norman Memorial	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Calcutta Madrissa	Ditto.
Gopal Lall Tagore's Endowment	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto Medical College	Medical.
Hodgson Fund	4,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Owen John Elias Legacy	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Medical College Hospital	3,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Maharajah Ulwar's Endowment	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
J. B. Roberts' Endowment	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
G. S. Fagan's Endowment	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Prince Golam Mohamed's	73,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Woodrow Memorial Fund	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Director of Public Instruction	Educational.
Fever Relief	25,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accountant-General	Charitable.
Abdool Gunny's Scholarship	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Medical College	Educational.
Umbica Ghurn Chowdhry	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Director of Public Instruction	Ditto.
Burdwan.							
Charitable Dispensary	17,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	Magistrate of Burdwan	Medical.
Bood-Bood Charitable Dispensary ...	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Beerbhoom.							
Malet Fund	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Beerbhoom ...	Educational.
Midnapore.							
Pierce Charitable Dispensary	5,100	2,000	.....	.....	3,500 3½ p.c. paper.	Civil Surgeon, Midnapore	Medical.
Contai Dispensary	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Rathgora Dispensary	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
High School (Midnapore)	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Midnapore ...	Educational.
Luchman Pershad Gorga's Medal	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto.
Hooghly.							
Hooghly College (Mohsin Endowment) ...	10,07,000	.....	.....	50,000	.....	Accountant-General	Ditto.
Thwayte's Memorial	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Hooghly College	Ditto.
Bishop Fund	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Hooghly	Ditto.
Bimola's Fund	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Chinsurah Poor	39,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Charitable.
Hooghly Public Library	500	2,500	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Miscellaneous.
Emambara	20,000	73,500	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Otterparah School	11,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Hooghly	Ditto.
Ranee Katyanni's Scholarship	7,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Hooghly College	Ditto.
Howrah.							
Howrah Government School Surplus ...	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Howrah	Ditto.
Ditto Orphan	.....	500	4,900	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Charitable.
24-Pergunnahs.							
Prince Golam Mahomed's Charity ...	2,92,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector, 24-Pergunnahs	Ditto.
Prince Golam Mahomed's Dispensary ...	1,32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Medical.
Famine Relief	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Charitable.
Zoological Garden	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secretary, Zoological Gardens	Miscellaneous.
Sumbhunath Pundit Hospital	2,500	.....	.....	2,500	.....	Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	Medical.
District School Committee	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Educational.
Goberdanga Charitable Dispensary ...	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Medical.
Baraset Charitable Dispensary	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Ditto School	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Head Master, Baraset School	Educational.
Bibhu Kinkur Patshala	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector, 24-Pergunnahs	Ditto.
Khetter Nath Chatterjee's Free Studentship	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Head Master, Baraset School	Ditto.
Satkhiri Charitable Dispensary	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate, 24-Pergunnahs	Medical.
Moorshedabad.							
Berhampore Surplus College Building ...	14,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secretary, Local Committee, Moorshedabad	Educational.
Ditto Girls' School	600	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate, Moorshedabad	Ditto.
Nizamut Stipend Fund	20,43,000	.....	30,500	64,800	.....	Accountant-General	Political.
Moorshedabad Charitable Dispensary ...	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Moorshedabad	Medical.
Dinagepore.							
Dispensary	500	1,500	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Dinagepore	Ditto.
Rajshahye.							
Mayo Memorial	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Rajshahye College	Educational.
Prosonno Nath Roy	1,07,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Rajshahye	Ditto.
Rungpore.							
School	3,200	15,700	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Public Instruction, Rungpore.	Ditto.
Bogra.							
Charitable Dispensary	.....	.....	2,500	1,000	.....	Civil Surgeon, Bogra	Medical.

Names of Funds.	Amount of Investment.					Name of officer to whom the interest is sent, and who is responsible for the cash account of the Fund.	Class of Fund.
	4 per cent. of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. of 1870.	4½ per cent. of 1870.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	Other kinds.		
Purna.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Banwari Lal Endowment Serajgunge School	.....	.....	.....	4,300	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Pubna	Educational.
Dacca.							
Famine Relief Fund	30,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Dacca	Charitable.
Lewis Medal	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Dacca College	Educational.
Mitford Hospital	1,49,900	.....	.....	17,100	.....	Superintendent, Mitford Hospital	Medical.
Donnelly Prize Fund	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Dacca College	Educational.
Backergunge.							
Perozepore Middle English School	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	Sub-divisional Officer, Perozepore...	Ditto.
Barisal Government School	3,300	.....	.....	7,800	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Barisal	Ditto.
Ditto Zillah School furniture	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto.
Tipperah.							
Temple Amada Medal	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Director of Public Instruction	Ditto.
Chittagong.							
Port	27,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	Accountant-General	Marine.
Patna.							
Hurtulub Narain's Scholarship	5,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Patna College	Educational.
Wahabee Fund	26,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Patna	Miscellaneous.
Pearson's Scholarship	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Principal, Patna College	Educational.
Patna City Dispensary	19,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Civil Surgeon, Patna	Medical.
Temple School of Medicine	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Bankipore Dispensary	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Dinapore Charitable Dispensary	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Cantonment Magistrate	Ditto.
Gya.							
Government School Fund	8,000	.....	.....	4,000	.....	Magistrate of Gya	Educational.
Public Library ,, ...	1,300	.....	.....	6,000	.....	Judge of Gya	Miscellaneous.
Tikaree School ,, ...	30,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Gya	Educational.
Gya Dispensary ,, ...	8,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Medical.
Nawada Dispensary	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Ditto School	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	Sub-divisional Officer, Nawada	Educational.
Tikaree Dispensary	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Gya	Medical.
Shahabad.							
Arrah School	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Arrah	Educational.
Ditto Dispensary Committee	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	Civil Surgeon, Arrah	Medical.
Durbhunga.							
Northbrook Scholarship	22,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Durbhunga	Educational.
Madhubani Dispensary	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Medical.
Ditto School	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sub-divisional Officer, Madhubani	Educational.
Mozufferpore.							
Government School	21,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Mozufferpore ...	Ditto.
Mozufferpore Dispensary	31,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Mozufferpore	Medical.
Soorsund Dispensary	.....	11,700	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Sitamarhee ditto	.....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Sarun.							
Chupra Dispensary	15,000	1,200	.....	.....	.....	Chairman, Chupra Municipality	Ditto.
Ditto School	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Chupra	Educational.
Public Library	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Sarun	Miscellaneous.
Bunwari Lall's Endowment	81,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chairman, Chupra Municipality	Charitable.
Chumparun.							
Baharwar Charitable Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	Civil Surgeon, Motihari	Medical.
Motihari ditto ditto	.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Monghyr.							
Charitable Dispensary	6,000	.....	.....	500	.....	Collector of Monghyr	Ditto.
Government School Fund	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee	Educational.
Begu Serai Charitable Dispensary	3,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Monghyr	Medical.
Jamui Charitable Dispensary and School...	13,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Bhagulpore.							
School Building	13,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Bhagulpore ...	Educational.
Cleveland Memorial	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Bhagulpore	Miscellaneous.
Purneah.							
Charitable Dispensary	7,500	500	.....	.....	.....	Civil Surgeon, Purneah	Medical.
Mirza Mahamed Hossen's Fund	6,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Purneah	Educational.
Doomka.							
Deoghur Zillah School	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	Deputy Commissioner, Doomka	Ditto.
Lohardugga.							
Chotia air	10,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....	Deputy Commissioner, Lohardugga	Miscellaneous.
Cuttack.							
Keonjhur State Vernacular School	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Superintendent, Tributary Mehals	Educational.
Cuttack College Subscription	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Magistrate of Cuttack	Ditto.
Ravenshaw College Fund	.....	.....	.....	20,000	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Dhenkanal Fund	.....	7,200	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Cuttack	Ditto.
Annachatra Fund	5,000	1,000	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Cuttack	Charitable.
Mohurbhunj Fund	2,100	.....	.....	.....	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Cuttack	Educational.
Mayo Memorial Fund	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto.
Medical School Scholarship	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Cuttack	Medical.

Names of Funds.	Amount of Investment.					Name of officer to whom the interest is sent, and who is responsible for the cash account of the Fund.	Class of Fund.
	4 per cent. of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. of 1879.	4½ per cent. of 1870.	4½ per cent. of 1879.	Other kinds.		
Pooree.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Sanskrit College	5,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Pooree	Educational.
Balasore.							
Bhuddruck Charitable Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	5,300	.....	Magistrate of Balasore	Medical.
Prince of Wales Scholarship	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Educational.
Total ...	47,21,000	1,31,800	39,900	1,93,300	53,500		
SUPPLEMENTARY LIST.							
Owen John Elias Legacy	1,600	.....	5,000	.....	.....	Principal, Medical College	Medical.
Sailors' Fund	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Ditto.
Behari Lall Mukharji's Endowment ...	1,54,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Collector of Hooghly	Ditto.
Shaha Bunwari Lall's Endowment ...	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chairman, Chupra Municipality	Charitable.
Chupra Dispensary	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto	Medical.
Golak Chundra Scholarship	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	Vice-President, District Committee, Chittagong ...	Educational.
Rajshahye College	1,50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rajshahye Association	Ditto.
Annachatra Fund	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	Collector of Cuttack	Charitable.
Serajgunge School	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	Magistrate of Pubna	Educational.
Darjeeling Improvement Fund	.....	5,600	.....	.....	.....	Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling	Public Works.
Lutchmun Prasad Gorga's Scholarship ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	Vice-President, District Committee, Midnapore ...	Educational.
Midnapore High School	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000	Ditto ditto ditto	Ditto.
Berhampore College Hostel	14,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	Secretary, Local Committee, Public Instruction, Berhampore.	Ditto.
Total ...	3,35,600	6,100	5,000	1,000	52,500		

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOREST DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1878-79.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 7th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for the year 1878-79.

The report on the Administration for the year 1878-79 is submitted by Mr. Gamble, who was appointed to act as Conservator under the Bengal Government on Dr. Schlich's departure on furlough in January last. Dr. Schlich was thus at the head of the Department during the greater part of the period embraced by the report. But Mr. Gamble was in charge during a sufficient portion of the working season to complete some important work of inspection.

2. It was observed in the Resolution on the report for 1877-78 that it was in contemplation to take up an extensive tract in the Chittagong Hills. In pursuance of this project, Mr. Gamble in February and March visited the forests of the Rinkheong Valley. The result of his examination was very satisfactory. A dense and almost virgin forest of fine timber was found, rich in bamboos and forest produce of all descriptions. Water communication is at hand, and there is every prospect of successful working of the tract to be administered. The Sungoo forest, which was visited later on by Mr. Chester, Assistant Conservator, is reported to be the richest in large timber of those yet taken up in Chittagong. The forest has hardly been encroached upon by man, either by cutting or jooming, and the soil is so favourable to forest growth that large timber is found on the upper as well as on the lower parts of the hills. There are great quantities of very fine jarúl, as well as toon, chaplis, badana, gurjun, and kandele. It is stated that it would be possible, by removing some rocks near the mouth of the Thendoo Kheong, to bring this forest into water communication with the Sungoo river. This may form the subject of special enquiry hereafter. These two fine forests, aggregating in area 370 square miles, were notified as proposed reserves on 22nd April last. Mr. Gamble also examined two important blocks in the Darjeeling Hills—the Babookhola and the Pugraingbong forests. The first lies at the head waters of the Mahanadi, and the other is situated on the Rayem, a tributary of the Balasan river. They both contain much large and valuable timber, including oak and chestnut.

3. On 23rd January last a comprehensive notification was issued specifying all the forest lands then actually reserved. The Koderma and Saranda Pir forests in Hazaribagh and Singbhoom, containing respectively 31 and 400 square miles, will be added during the current year on the completion of the necessary preliminaries. At the beginning of 1878-79 the area under the Forest Law was 3,430 square miles. From this were finally excluded the Damin-i-Koh in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and two trifling areas in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, and temporarily the Hazaribagh and Singbhoom forests,—altogether 504½ square miles; while 41½ were added in the Darjeeling, Teesta, and Kurseong Divisions. At the end of the year the total was thus 2,967. In last year's resolution it was anticipated that the area at the close of the year would be 4,406 square miles. Unavoidable delay in completing preliminaries in the Teesta and Chittagong Divisions and in Chota Nagpore has caused the difference. During the current year 1,816 square miles will probably be added; but it is not unlikely that a great part of the reserved area of 37 miles in the Shahabad district may be excluded. The area at the end of 1879-80 will therefore apparently be about 4,760 square miles, of which 846 will consist of Himalayan and Sub-Himalayan forest. The anticipated accessions include 1,150 square miles in Chittagong, consisting of the Kasalong, Rinkheong, and Sungoo forests, and the Sitapahar and Matamori additions; the Koderma and Saranda Pir forests in Chota Nagpore, aggregating 431 square miles; 190 square miles in the Teesta Division, of which the demarcation and settlement could not be completed during the year; three blocks of 19 square miles in Julpigoree; and 36 square miles in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Buxa Divisions, which include the Babookhola and

Pugraingbong forests, some land to be taken over from the Cinchona Department, and about 5,800 acres in Kurseong purchased from Mr. W. Lloyd. The operations completed and projected are thus—

	Square miles.	Square miles.
Area on 1st April 1878	.....	3,430
Added in 1878-79	41½	.....
Excluded	504½	.....
Area on 1st April 1879	.....	2,967
Expected increase in 1879-80	1,816	.....
Probable area on 1st April 1880, after decrease in Shababad	.....	about 4,760

4. By notifications issued on 24th February 1879, a gross area of 1,925 square miles of Sunderbun waste in the districts of 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore was declared "protected" forest under the Act. A small establishment has since the close of the year been sanctioned for the conservancy of the Khoordah forests in the district of Pooree, and it is intended that these forests shall be examined during the approaching dry season by an officer of the Department. Definite proposals for their management will then be submitted.

5. Demarcation was completed over 43 square miles, and of the 2,967 square miles actually reserved, only 57, including 12 in Darjeeling, 8 in Kurseong, and 37 in Palamow, remain to be demarcated. Fair progress has been made with the boundary records. The record of the whole forest area of the Buxa Division has been completed and the boundaries have been mapped, and it is hoped that during the current season the work will be nearly concluded in the Darjeeling, Teesta, Kurseong, and Julpigoree Divisions.

6. With the extension of the operations of the Department it has been found necessary to increase the provision for subordinate establishment. The monthly allowance has now been raised to a maximum of Rs. 5,000, and the settlement of details has been left to the discretion of the Conservator.

7. Prosecutions for breach of rules numbered 74 against 139 in 1877-78, and 233 in 1878-79. The decrease in 1878-79 occurred in the Sunderbuns Division, where there were only 46 cases against 131 in the previous year. There was a considerable improvement in the proportion of convictions obtained. In the Northern Divisions and in Palamow conviction followed in 19 cases out of 20. In the Sunderbuns 46 cases of this year were disposed of, and altogether 19 cases led to convictions, but of the latter some appear to have been sent up in the previous year. Generally it may be said that the results show increasing acquiescence in the rules by the people, and greater discrimination on the part of the forest officers. There were two prosecutions for injury to forests by fire in Julpigoree and three in Buxa against one in Julpigoree only in 1877-78. In the Buxa cases 45 persons were convicted. Of these, 39 were shikaris, who deliberately fired the grass in order to drive game into their nets. One large fire in this tract is believed to have been caused by malicious persons, but sufficient proof could not be obtained to warrant their arrest. This subject will be more particularly referred to further on in the separate remarks on the different divisions. It is sufficient to note here that the year was exceptionally dry, and that unusually high winds prevailed in March and April, with the result that 83,000 acres were burnt out of 190,000 acres which the forest officers attempted by special measures to protect. It is reported that some useful precautions were suggested by the Inspector-General on the occasion of his visit, and that the adoption of these has already been productive of good. The Conservator refers in general terms to the value of assistance from public officers generally, and to a projected extension of the protective works in 1880. The subject is an extremely important one, especially in the sâl producing tracts from which railway sleepers must be supplied, and the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that, with freedom from demarcation work and energetic supervision, the forest officers will apply themselves earnestly to the task of protecting the forests from fire. But Sir Steuart Bayley would wish to have a separate and comprehensive report showing precisely what measures should be adopted, and whether subsidiary rules might not be enacted to ensure better results than have yet been attained, and to secure the co-operation of all classes of public servants.

8. Besides repairing and improving existing roads, the Forest Department constructed 18½ miles of new road during the year in the Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Buxa Divisions.

9. The plantations now contain an area of 843 acres, including 207 acres added during the year. The Darjeeling plantations of oak, chestnut, magnolia, and walnut received an extension of 107 acres; 80 acres were added to the plantations of teak, toon, sâl, and sissu in Chittagong, and 15 acres to the sâl plantations in Buxa.

10. Dr. King's report on the experiments made with economic plants in the Calcutta Botanical Garden shows a very small measure of success. It appears to be established that, so far as Bengal is concerned, the attempt to cultivate the para rubber tree and the carob must be added to the list of failures. The same must be said of the Queensland, as well as the Tasmanian *Eucalypti*. Dr. King's anticipations regarding the ceara rubber seem to have been so far fulfilled. The seedlings, unlike the para, are growing rapidly; but whether they will develop into healthy trees is still doubtful. The *crosopis pallida* are still thriving, and the successful introduction of plants of this tree appears to be assured. The plants raised from the seed received without name from Dr. Forbes Watson in 1876 have now flowered, and Dr. King has had no difficulty in identifying them. They turn out to be the *Acacia Farnesiana*, a shrub which is common in Indian gardens. Large quantities of mahogany and rain-tree seedlings have been supplied during the year to private purchasers. As regards the experiments made by the Forest Department, the India-rubber and bamboo plantations at Bamunpokri are thriving, but the failure of the Spanish chestnuts seems to be confirmed. Experiments will be made at Chittagong during current year with mahogany and ceara rubber seed.

11. The number of trees felled during the year was 6,481, and the quantity of timber, exclusive of firewood, brought to depôt from the forests was 78,082 cubic feet. Altogether 30,989 sleepers were supplied to the Northern Bengal State Railway, nearly all from the Buxa and Kurseong Divisions. Considerable quantities of timber were also supplied for the Rungpore-Dhoobree road. The attention of the Lieutenant-Governor has just been drawn to the supply of excellent timber in the Nepal forests, of which the Durbar are anxious to encourage the export. It may be possible, in case of need, to supplement the outturn of our forests from this source, and it is not unlikely that an extension of the trade might arrest the destruction of fruit-trees and other small timber in the plains. The Darjeeling forests supplied 1,81,727 maunds of firewood and charcoal with an average clear profit of Rs. 6-2-3 per 100 maunds. The profit on each cubic foot of timber supplied from the Kurseong and Buxa Divisions was 12 annas 3 pie and 11 annas 4 pie respectively.

12. The following table shows the financial results of the working of the Department since 1871:—

Year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus profit.	Area of reserved forests.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Square miles.
1871-72	87,260	67,506	19,754	106
1872-73	1,16,690	62,554	54,136	106
1873-74	1,23,732	81,068	42,664	120
1874-75	1,85,914	98,634	87,260	1,467
1875-76	1,98,274	1,39,086	59,188	2,585
1876-77	2,22,401	2,11,689	10,712	3,390
1877-78	4,32,363	2,61,112	1,71,251	3,434
1878-79	4,16,027	3,38,675	77,353	2,967

Comparison between the past two years is disturbed by the heavy charge of Rs. 63,492 which was incurred in 1878-79 for the purchase of land in Kurseong. This purchase, however, was made on very advantageous terms, and ought to result in a considerable increase of revenue hereafter. If this extraordinary disbursement is left out, the comparison stands thus—

	Rs.
1877-78	1,71,251
1878-79	1,40,845

Of the actual net surplus, the reserved forests contributed Rs. 52,562, and the unreserved Rs. 24,791. The Sunderbuns Division showed a surplus of Rs. 1,36,314, Buxa Rs. 44,325, and Darjeeling Rs. 13,605. In all the other reserved forests the charges exceeded the receipts. The unreserved forests of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Chittagong produced a profit of Rs. 19,710 and Rs. 5,081 respectively. The financial results are decidedly satisfactory and creditable to the departmental management. There is every promise of considerable expansion of the revenue as the system of careful conservancy becomes more and more matured.

13. The following are the chief points which call for notice in the detailed reports on the several divisions:—

14. *Darjeeling.*—There was a net increase of 11 square miles in the area. The Darjeeling Municipality made over 3,000 acres in the Goompahar range. In the Tukdah range 75 acres belonging to the Botanical Garden at Rungaroon, 1,500 acres of khas land at Poomong, and 2,500 acres formerly attached to the Cinchona Plantation were added. On the other hand, 400 acres were surrendered on lease by special order. There were also some modifications of the area of the Rungbúl range. The net result was an increase of 11 square miles to the area within the Division. It is proposed to form a new range under the Kurseong Division in which will be included the Babookhola forest, as well as a portion of the Rungbúl range. The results of the transplanting operations under the system introduced by Dr. Schlich were very successful, though the season was not favourable. The growth of the walnut, ash, and cypress plants on the Rungbúl range was specially good. Extensive planting of toon, pipli, and walnut trees in the Rungaroon and Senchal Jhora blocks is in contemplation, and the prospects are good. The exceptional dryness of the season caused fires at an unusual elevation. It is reported that a large tract of forest on the Tonglo range between 7,000 and 10,000 feet in altitude was devastated by fire. Arrangements have been made to obviate the danger of ignition from camp-fires by providing specially protected camping grounds.

15. *Teesta.*—The work of demarcation will soon be completed and an area of 190 square miles will then be formally added to the reserved forests. The forests in this Division are particularly interesting, as they reach from the Terai to an elevation of over 10,000 feet, and so include all the different descriptions of timber from the sâl to the rhododendron. The Division still shows a deficit of Rs. 10,660, but this is unavoidable while expensive preliminary operations are in progress. There has been an increase from Rs. 1,945 to Rs. 3,086 in the receipts, and it is hoped that, with the completion of the work of demarcation, something like financial equilibrium may be attained.

16. *Kurseong.*—The boundaries in this Division were in some places improved by exchanges with tea-planters. The lands purchased from Mr. Lloyd have been demarcated, but not yet finally gazetted. Dr. Schlich in his report for 1877-78 anticipated that the demarcation of the whole Division would be completed before the close of 1878-79, but in consequence of numerous boundary disputes this has not been found practicable. The forest officers have made creditable progress in the important work of opening up and maintaining forest roads. Mr. Gamble reports that about 140 miles of forest roads have now been made, and that the export of produce and inspection have been much facilitated in consequence. The forests suffered severely from fire, and, with the exception of the Bamunpokri forest, almost all the land in the Terai and lower hills was burnt over during the year. With the completion of the demarcation work, it is proposed to adopt vigorous protective measures in this Division with the aid of the civil officers and tea-planters. The Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed a wish to know the details of the general scheme. A larger number of sleepers were prepared for the Northern Bengal State Railway than were actually required, and none will be supplied in 1879-80. The general financial result of the working of the Division is a deficit of Rs. 66,084. It is to be observed, however, that the receipts do not include Rs. 17,734 credited after the close of the year on account of railway sleepers, while the charges include a sum of Rs. 63,492 on account of the purchase of land. If these items are adjusted, the true result of the working of the forests during the year is found to be a surplus of Rs. 15,142.

17. *Julpigoree.*—There was no increase to the reserved area during the year, but three blocks, containing nearly 19 square miles, will soon be included by formal notification. The gross area of the division will then be 167 square miles. Demarcation has now been practically completed. Nothing has yet been done towards constructing roads and bridges, but a commencement will now be made in the Muraghat forest. It has been found necessary to abandon the attempt to plant teak in this Division. The plantation of Falakata was last year reported to be a failure, and now the plantation at Ramshai Hât has again been damaged by fire. The Inspector-General has further come to the conclusion that the climate is unsuitable for such experiments. Endeavours were made to protect the Muraghat, Apalchand, and Tundu forests both before and during the Inspector-General's visit. Parts of the Savannah were purposely burnt, and a quarter of the Apalchand and two-thirds of the Tundu area were thus saved. Late in the season, however, the greater part of the Muraghat sâl forest was burnt. The persons who caused this fire were prosecuted and have since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The receipts were only Rs. 8,286 against Rs. 12,580 in 1877-78. This falling off was to be expected. It has been decided to work the reserves as little as possible for a few years except for dry and fallen trees. In 1877-78 a large quantity of sleepers had to be supplied for the Northern Bengal State Railway, but during the past year the quantity of timber taken to depôt was only 1,808 cubic feet against 12,171 in 1877-78. The receipts from departmental timber operations were accordingly only Rs. 3,617 against Rs. 10,020. Miscellaneous receipts, however, from which the greater part of the revenue will probably for some time be derived, increased from Rs. 2,559 to Rs. 4,689.

18. *Buxa.*—No addition was made to the area of reserved forest under this Division during the year. A good deal of useful work was done in clearing the forest roads and boundary line, and in opening up new paths. There were several very serious fires. One which originated in the Bholka reserve extended over 11 square miles. This was believed to be the work of persons bearing a grudge to the forest guard, but judicial proof could not be obtained. In the Buxa range an area of 58 square miles was burnt in spite of the strenuous efforts of the divisional officer to arrest the progress of the fire. Two fires occurred in the Borojhar range, and in one of these cases the persons through whose carelessness the accident occurred were convicted. The Raidak forest in the Huldeebaree range was burnt by shikaris who deliberately fired the grass in the pursuit of game. In this case 39 persons have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. These convictions will doubtless have a good effect, and the Conservater hopes with the assistance of the sub-divisional officer to be able to protect the forests better this year. This important Division produced a surplus of Rs. 44,325, due in part to the operations of the previous season, but chiefly to increased sale of timber during the year. No less than 18,449 sleepers were supplied to the Northern Bengal State Railway, and large quantities of timber in log was rendered available for use on the Dhoobree road. Some broad-gauge sleepers of khair, sissu, and other descriptions of wood were prepared for the Eastern Bengal and East Indian Railways. There is a large stock of timber still lying in the forest, which will be gradually removed and disposed of. The Conservator reports that there is some prospect of a market being found for sissu logs. Considerable difficulties are experienced in retaining sawyers to work in the northern tracts owing to the want of water, but arrangements have been made to transport water from Rajabhatkowa. Altogether the Buxa Division promises to be of great public utility as well as of profit to the State.

19. *Palamow.*—No change has taken place in the area of this Division. It will be some time before the forests can be worked at a profit. The charges were Rs. 15,209 against receipts amounting to Rs. 757. The Lieutenant-Governor has now under consideration the question whether all or a part of the Rohtas range of 37 square miles in the Shahabad district should not be excluded from the reserved area.

20. *Sunderbuns.*—The reserved area underwent no modification during the year, but the adjoining tracts of forest, 1,851 square miles in extent, as well as blocks containing 74 square miles in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, were formally brought under protection. The chief difference between the two classes

of forest is that goran is more plentiful in the protected, and soondri in the reserved, portions. The collections were Rs. 1,71,990 against Rs. 1,73,156 in 1877-78, while there was a considerable increase under the B heading of charges. The chief causes of the decrease in the amount realized by the sale of material appear to be competition by owners of private forest, and the difficulty of obtaining convictions against persons removing wood without payment.

21. *Chittagong.*—The reserved area was not increased during the year, but it is hoped that before the close of the current season five new tracts, containing 1,150 square miles, will be formally added. There are practically no means of communication in the Chittagong forests, except along the lines of small streams and rivers. A commencement, however, has been made, and a road will be gradually constructed traversing the Kaptai, Rinkheong, and Sitapahar blocks. The Kaptai plantation did not thrive very well, owing to the comparative lightness of the rains in August and September; but the Conservator is still sanguine of success. The financial results cannot be accurately shown for the whole year separately from those of the open forests, as the latter were only made over to the management of the civil officers on 1st June. Taking half the gross expenditure for the first two months, the Conservator shows that the deficit on the reserved area is Rs. 16,407. Practically, however, these reserves have not yet been worked. The receipts were only Rs. 1,700. A considerable expansion of revenue may be looked for in the early future. The result of the new system under which the Government dues on exported produce are levied by the Deputy Commissioner is not very satisfactory. The surplus, including permit fees, was Rs. 27,634 only. The Deputy Commissioner is not satisfied that he can supervise the collectors as efficiently as the forest officers. The system, however, must have a fair trial. No doubt the falling off in these collections of late years is rightly attributed in great measure to the influence of bad seasons and temporary emigration to Arracan.

22. The value of Dr. Schlich's services as Conservator of Forests has been repeatedly and cordially acknowledged by the Governments of India and Bengal, as well as by the Secretary of State. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Mr. Gamble for his thoroughly efficient management of the department since it passed into his hands.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF THE MOHARANI OF TIKARI.

No. 538, dated Calcutta, the 10th September 1879.

From—C. W. BOLTON, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General (Education) Department,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

With reference to your endorsement No. 5118 of the 16th August 1879, and its annexures, I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts with pleasure the offer of the Maharani of Tikari to invest Rs. (6,000) six thousand in Government securities, yielding interest amounting to Rs. 240 per annum, for the payment of the scholarship which she has founded for the benefit of such Behari boys as pass the Entrance Examination from her school at Tikari, but do not obtain a Government scholarship. The securities should be endorsed to the Accountant-General and the Financial Secretary to this Government jointly, and placed in the custody of the Accountant-General.

2. I am to add that the Lieutenant-Governor has pleasure in acceding to the Maharani's request that the scholarship may be called the "Steuart Bayley Scholarship."

3. I am further to request you to convey the thanks of Government to the Maharani, and to say that the papers on the subject will be published in the next issue of the *Calcutta Gazette*.

No. 5118, dated Fort William, the 16th August 1879.

Memo. by C. H. TAWNEY, ESQ., Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department, with the request that the Lieutenant-Governor's orders on the subject may be communicated to this office.

No. 194T, dated Bankipore, the 4th August 1879.

From—F. M. HALLIDAY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Patna Division,

To—The Director of Public Instruction.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. 2888 of the 29th April last, for warding copy of Government order No. 349 of the 21st idem, accepting the offer of the Maharani of Tikari to found a scholarship for the benefit of such Behari boys as pass successfully the Entrance examination from her school at Tikari, but who do not obtain a Government scholarship, I have the honor to send the accompanying copy of a letter, dated 17th ultimo, from the Maharani, offering to deposit with the Collector of Gya a sum of Rs. 6,000, to be invested in Government securities yielding an interest of Rs. 240 per annum. This will place the scholarship already endowed by the Maharani on a permanent footing.

2. The Maharani also wishes that the scholarship should bear the name of Sir Steuart Bayley, who opened the institution while he was Commissioner of this Division.

3. I trust you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to the aforesaid proposals.

Dated the 17th July 1879.

From—MAHARANI RAJRUP KUAR, of Tikari,

To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

WITH reference to the scholarship founded by me and sanctioned by the Government under its letter dated the 21st April 1879, I beg to submit that two important points had been left out to be disposed of conveniently after the sanction of Government of Bengal.

First, no provision has been yet made for its permanency; secondly, no name has been given to it.

As to the first point, I beg to state that it is my desire to deposit a sum of Rs. 6,000 with the Collector of Gya, with a request to invest that sum in Government securities under the terms specified in a former letter of mine, and to apply the interest thereof in payment of the said scholarship.

Regarding the second point, I submit that, as this school was opened by Sir Steuart Bayley while Commissioner of Patna, the best name which I can propose to give it, or rather wish it to bear, would be a name after this personage, the inaugurator of the said school.

I hope you will approve of my suggestion, and request that you will kindly represent the same to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for his sanction. I will be highly obliged to you for this piece of favour.

I send herewith copies of two letters for your inspection—one is from the Government sanctioning the abovementioned scholarship, and the other from myself containing the terms under which I wish the money to be invested in Government securities.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th September 1879.

No	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL		
	Western Districts.		
	BURDWAN DIVN.		
1	Burdwan, Sept. 13 '79	2·56	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of rice crop in Cutwa and Culna fair, but indifferent in other parts of district, though improved by heavy showers of last week. Sugarcane prospects not good. Public health good.
	Culna ...	2·49	
	Cutwa ...	2·54	
	Bood-Bood ...	3·91	
	Raneegunge ...	4·30	
	Jehanabad ...	2·48	
2	Bankoora, „ 13 „	3·30	Weather—rainy, with several heavy falls. Reports much more favourable by last week's rain. Good general rain all over district also this week, but not sufficient at Bishenpore and Jeypore. Uncultivated tracts said to be under water. Rain almost too late for transplantation, but very beneficial to existing crops.
	Bishenpore ...	0·62	
3	Beerbhoom, „ 13 „	7·08	Heavy rain with thunderstorms. Rice promises well; even in south prospects improved.
4	Midnapore. „ 13 „	0·79	Weather—cloudy and very sultry. State and prospects of crops not favourable, owing to general insufficient rain. Copious rain only in Ghatal.
	Ghatal ...	5·28	
	Tumlook ...	1·90	
	Contai ...	2·16	
5	Hooghly, „ 13 „	2·25	Weather—seasonable. Rain doing much good, but too late in some places for transplantation. Some damage done by floods in north. *Aus* being cut, and generally not much below average. Sugarcane doing well. Public health good for the time of year.
	Howrah. „ 15 „	2·86	Weather—seasonable. Transplantation still going on. Prospects good, but prices high at present.
	Mohesrekha ...	3·05	
	Central Districts.		
	PRESIDENCY DIVN.		
6	24-Pergunnahs, Sept. 13 '79	1·51	Heat moderate. State and prospects of crops fair. *Aus* being gathered. Public health good.
7	Nuddea, „ 13 „	4·23	Weather—cloudy, with heavy showers. Harvesting of *aus* continues on high lands, and also on low lands as floods recede. *Amun* greatly destroyed and much injured everywhere. Chilli and *arhar*, wherever flooded, almost all destroyed.
	Kooshtea ...	4·10	
	Meherpore ...	4·42	
	Chooadanga ...	6·13	
	Ranaghat ...	3·2	
	Bongong ...	3·38	
8	Jessore, „ 13 „	2·06	Good rain throughout district. Weather now more settled. Inundation subsiding, but very gradually. No further damage. Prospects of *amun* promising. *Aus* still being cut, even though some is under water. Health good.
	Jhenida ..	5·32	
	Magoorah ...	2·66	
	Narail ...	4·18	
	Khoolna ...	5·85	
	Bagirhat ...	1·47	
9	Moorshedabad, „ 13 „	4·54	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *amun* in high lands good. People have commenced to cut small quantity of *aus* in high lands which was saved from inundation. Public health generally good.
10	Dinagepore, Sept. 12 '79	15·47	Rainfall 7·78 in night of 11th. Heavy rain all the week. High floods. Great part of town under water. Weather favourable to ripening rice. Prospects generally good. Some damage will be caused to some crops on low ground from inundation.
	RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVN.		
11	Rajshahye, „ 13 „	8·75	Heavy rain in all parts of district. Floods receding slowly. Injury done to crops by floods estimated as follows:—Pooteah three-quarters of whole crop; Charghât half; rest of district generally a quarter, but less in north. What is saved will give a good yield. Mulberry and sugarcane promise well. Ganja cultivation progressing, though some injury done to young plants by excessive rain. Outturn of jute below average. Public health good.
12	Rungpore. „ 12 „	12·68	Weather—wet. State and prospects of crops very favourable. Recent rain beneficial to crops, especially those in high lands. Public health good for the season of year.
	Gaibanda ...	10·42	
	Bagdogra ...	14·91	
	Kurigram ...	8·74	
13	Bogra, „ 13 „	5·14	Considerable rain throughout district. Prospects of *amun* continue good.
14	Pubna, „ 13 „	6·85	Weather—warm. Heavy rain on two days. Harvesting of *aus* nearly completed. Prospects of *amun* and jute good. Public health fair.
15	Darjeeling, „ 12 „	10·36	Weather—cold and rainy, with heavy cloud and mist continually. In Terai transplantation completed and *bhadoi* cut. Cultivators now busy sowing *til* and *kalai*. Winter crops appear promising. In Hill Tracts *murwa*, *sama*, *kaonee* and maize being cut.
16	Julpigoree, „ 13 „	8·58	Weather—seasonable. Heavy rain during first four days; since then fine weather. *Bhadoi* harvest a fair average one. Transplantation completed. General health good.
	Cooch Behar, „ 11 „	11·93	Weather—variable. Heavy rain. Prospects of winter paddy favourable. Public health good.
	Dinhatta ...	11·04	
	Mathabhanga ...	4·97	
	Meckligunge ...	7·02	

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)		
	Eastern Districts.		
	DACCA DIVS.		
17	Dacca, Sept. 13 '79	5·29	Commencement of week wet and heavy: latter part variable. Over greater part of district *amun* crop promises well; completely lost over one-third of southern half of district.
	Maniekgunge (for week ending 10th Sept.)	0·76	
	Moonshigunge (for week ending 11th Sept.)	5·41	
18	Furreedpore Sept. 13 ,,	1·45	Weather—seasonable. *Amun* everywhere good. Jute being cut. Health good.
	Goalundo ...	0·55	
	Madaripore ...	0·20	
19	Backergunge, ,, 11 '79	2·15	Weather—hot and muggy. Prospects continue good, though season so far somewhat backward, ploughing for *amun* being still in progress in places. Fever still prevalent, chiefly in Patuakhali sub-division.
20	Mymensingh, ,, 12 ,,	4·53	Some heavy rain all over district; also frequent thunderstorms unusual at this season of year. Prospects of crops good.
21	Tipperah, ,, 12 ,,	2·14	Weather—very changeable during week. Reaping of *aus* nearly finished. *Amun* promises well.
	Brahmunbaria ...	3·30	
	Chandpore ...	5·63	
	CHITTAGONG DIVS.		
22	Chittagong Sept. 16 ,,	1·27	Weather—close and oppressive. *Aus* harvest nearly complete; outturn good. Transplantation still continues. Crops doing well.
23	Noakholly, ,, 11 '79	4·63	Heavy showers. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *amun* well advanced. Reports from all parts of district satisfactory.
24	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 9 ,,	3·55	Weather—cool and pleasant. Occasionally cloudy. Hillmen busily engaged in harvesting *jum* paddy. Transplantation in low lands nearly finished. Fever still prevalent.
	Hill Tipperah, ...	.....	Return not received.
	BEHAR.		
	PATNA DIVS.		
25	Patna, Sept. 13 '79	3·05	Heavy rain. Rice very promising. Flood in Ganges again, but will not increase damage done by former flood.
26	Gya, ,, 13 ,,	2·82	Weather—cloudy. Maximum reading in shade 92·5°. Transplantation completed. Prospects of *khurreef* very favourable. *Bhadoi* being cut. Cholera almost disappearing. Health of plough-cattle good.
	Aurungabad ...	10·11	
	Nowada ...	3·44	
	Jehanabad ...	5·16	
27	Shahabad, ,, 13 ,,	10·09	Heavy rain for three days; flood caused; result not yet heard. Rice promises well. *Rubbee* ploughing not begun. *Bhadoi* will probably be fair.
28	Durbhunga, ,, 13 ,,	6·45	Heavy rain during week, and Kumla in flood for third time. *Gamheri, murwa, sama, kangni,* and *makai* being harvested. Rain proves injurious to above crops, while it does good to *dhan*. Public health good.
29	Mozufferpore, ,, 13 ,,	11·86	Weather—stormy, wet and cool. Prospects of rice crop continue good, but considerable damage done by floods. Blight has attacked early and late crops in thana Pupri. *Makai* somewhat damaged by strong winds and heavy rain. Public health fairly good, but cholera still in Seetamurhee sub-division.
	Hajeepore ...	2·54	
	Seetamurhee ...	3·77	
30	Sarun, ,, 13 ,,	9·37	Weather—cloudy and rainy. East and west wind. State and prospects of crops on the whole fair. Heavy rain which fell from night of 9th to evening of 12th has done some damage to low land rice and sugarcane; but in high lands they are spoken of as looking well. Reaping of *bhadoi* commenced. *Murwa, sama, tungni,* and *makai* being marketed. Insects doing some damage to young rice plants. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	Sewan ...	4·45	
	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.		
31	Chumparun Sept. 13 ,,	4·24	Incessant, but not heavy rain during last three days; too much for maize, but not enough for rice. Maize only fair; smaller grains better. Rice prospects good. Cholera still very bad to the north.
32	Monghyr, ,, 13 ,,	7·19	Weather—heavy and wet. Fine weather much wanted.
	Begusarai ...	2·61	
	Jamui ...	3·70	
33	Bhagulpore, ,, 13 ,,	4·44	Continuous rain. Sunshine and a break in rains sadly needed. Ganges again rising. District chiefly under water.
34	Purneah, ,, 13 ,,	25·28	Constant and heavy rain. Heaviest fall on 13th, when more than 16 inches registered at head-quarters. Apprehensions of loss of crops consequent on excessive rain were expressed last week. It is hoped heavy rain this week has been local.
	Kissengunge ...	8·60	
	Arrareah ...	10·23	
35	Maldah, ,, 13 ,,	5·25	Weather—very wet and cloudy; rain daily. Fair weather wanted. Flood slowly receding. Winter rice not affected by inundation continue good in thanas east of Mohananda. Want of sunshine, if prolonged, will tell injuriously on this crop.
36	Sonthal Perghs. ,, 13 ,,	9·13	Continuous heavy rain. Rice continues excellent. Maize harvest shews results still worse than were anticipated; outturn not a fourth of an average crop.
	Deoghur ...	4·80	
	Jamtara ...	4·78	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN. 37	Cuttack Sept. 13 '79	0·82	Weather—fair and warm; occasionally cloudy. *Beali* being reaped; yield 8 to 10 annas expected. Prospects of *saradh* not favourable. A sort of insect has appeared in nine chuklas, and doing some injury to the crop. Cholera in Mahanga chukla.
38	Pooree, „ 11 „ Khoorda ...	1·79 1·70	Weather—variable. Weeding of *saradh* plants almost completed in Khoorda subdivision; but insects doing some damage. In pergunnahs Oldhar, Chabbiskud, Kothdes, Rahang, Kodhar, and Banchas, ryots re-transplanting some of the lands on which plants were destroyed by late flood. Much *beali*, sugarcane, cotton, *arhar*, *kalai* and *mandia* quite destroyed. Rice sells at 14½ to 18$\frac{8}{16}$ seers a rupee. Fever and sickness still prevalent.
39	Balasore, „ 12 „ Bhudruck ...	1·26 0·29	Weather—less cloudy and showers fewer and scantier. On low lands condition of crop fair; on high lands very unpromising owing to insufficiency of rainfall. Public health fair.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh. Sept. 12 '79	1·70	Weather—seasonable. Sufficient rain during week. Transplantation finished. *Makai* and *goondli* being cut. Prospects of crops good.
41	Lohardugga, „ 13 „	5·28	Occasional heavy showers. Very heavy rain on 10th; nearly two inches. *Makai* rather short, but other *bhadoi* crops have given a fair outturn. Prospects continue good, but prices show no tendency to fall. Public health has improved.
42	Singbhoom, „ 12 „	1·31	Seasonable, with moderate rain and alternating fine weather. General prospects continue good. *Gora dhan* yielding fairly. Fever very prevalent.
43	Manbhoom, „ 13 „ Gobindpore ...	0·98 4·50	Little rain about Purulia, but plenty in other parts of district. Prospects of rice crop generally good at present. *Bhadoi* turning out well. Ploughing for *rubbee* continues.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 16th September 1879.

H. L. HARRISON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1879.	
Burdwan.	Western Districts.						
	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·48	3·28	28·47	6th Sept.	
		Cutwa	0·56	1·44	31·90	ditto	
		Culna	1·01	2·38	39·16	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	2·13	1·26	28·74	ditto	
		Raneegunge	5·53	2·75	26·34	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·63	3·45	40·42	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	2·08	4·28	34·67	ditto	
		Bishenpur	Not reed	5·12	5·12	ditto ...	From 30th August.
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·98	2·56	36·04	ditto	
		Hetampore	1·12	2·84	36·79	ditto	
		Roypur	1·16	0·45	23·15	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	2·12	1·45	28·96	ditto	
		Tumlook	4·93	2·30	24·86	ditto	
		Ghattal	0·38	5·05	26·31	ditto	
		Contai... Dy. Collr.'s Office...	1·87	5·18	35·89	ditto	
		Contai... Exe. Engr.'s Office	0·74	4·75	34·43	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	2·43	3·63	34·87	ditto	
		Serampore	0·79	4·75	39·84	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·78	3·00	33·53	ditto	
		Maheshraka ...	1·13	4·46	27·56	ditto	
Presidency.	Central Districts.						
	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	2·12	1·84	32·65	ditto	
		Alipore ... Observatory ...	1·16	1·47	39·15	ditto	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·19	1·61	36·99	ditto	
		Alipore ... Jail ...	1·10	1·52	37·02	ditto	
		Busseerhat	0·93	1·97	37·59	ditto	
		Baraset	1·05	7·04	35·52	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	0·92	3·68	36·92	ditto	
		Barripore	1·11	2·98	36·67	ditto	
		Satkhira	0·88	1·48	35·31	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·66	4·70	37·92	ditto	
		Dum-Dum	3·44	2·19	40·32	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	0·77	2·01	37·89	ditto	
		Bongong	0·45	1·20	34·92	ditto	
		Meherpore	2·65	1·52	37·82	ditto	
		Chooadanga	4·01	1·71	40·42	ditto	
		Kooshtea	0·48	0·89	41·50	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·05	2·15	43·98	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·44	2·12	43·66	ditto	
		Narail	0·52	0·82	30·48	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·71	2·00	37·64	ditto	
		Jhenidah	1·73	2·60	45·98	ditto	
		Bagirhat	1·44	0·41	32·68	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·57	1·39	43·62	ditto	
		Berhampore	0·85	3·44	45·77	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	2·36	1·11	40·18	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Lallbagh	1·53	3·20	40·57	ditto	
		Jungypore	1·85	4·44	43·78	ditto	
		Azimgunge	0·67	5·60	38·93	ditto	
		Lalgolla	1·13	3·65	49·00	ditto	
		Kandee	0·88	1·10	48·70	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	1·16	Not reed	59·39	30th Aug.	
		Raigunge	1·96	ditto	47·94	ditto	
		Mohadebpore	3·92	ditto	69·03	ditto	
		Chooramon	2·13	ditto	48·80	ditto ...	From 9th March.
	Maldah	Maldah	3·60	4·74	63·18	6th Sept.	
		Chanchal	5·66	7·57	63·40	ditto	
	Raishahye	Baoleah	1·56	3·88	60·48	ditto	
		Nattore	1·34	3·57	45·29	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·75	6·30	87·72	ditto	
		Bhabanigunge	1·88	4·47	59·22	ditto	
		Kurigram	0·87	1·74	69·68	ditto	
		Bagdogra	0·98	6·15	101·58	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·11	3·46	60·20	ditto	
		Sherpur	2·50	1·53	71·10	ditto	
		Nowkhilla	0·21	1·97	53·66	ditto	
		Panchbibi	2·36	6·86	70·20	ditto	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	1·91	0·56	35·46	ditto	
		Serajgunge	2·27	0·65	56·71	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office	9·09	3·69	132·45	ditto	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	9·09	5·96	139·50	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	4·73	5·96	119·17	ditto	
		Boda	1·43	5·42	107·29	ditto	
		Danguah Jhar	5·75	8·10	84·75	ditto ...	From 15th June.
		Buxa	1·62	7·49	263·28	ditto	
		Guabor	2·47	1·83	71·60	ditto ...	Ditto. ditto.
		Titalya	2·70	3·30	111·45	ditto	
		Bamundanga	4·38	6·29	79·23	ditto ...	From 22nd June.
		Phoolbary	4·87	6·47	104·10	ditto ...	Ditto. ditto.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
BENGAL—*continued.*							
	Central Districts.—*contd.*		Inches.	Inches.		1879.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	1·74	Not recd.	121·51	30th Aug.	
		Dinhatta	2·90	ditto	102·72	ditto	
		Mathabhanga	2·01	ditto	128 72	ditto	
		Mickligunge	3·57	ditto	110·78	ditto	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	2·13	Not recd.	44·68	ditto	
		Dacca... Hospital	3·16	2·90	50·94	6th Sept.	
		Moonsheegunge	1·65	6·67	70·87	ditto	
		Manickgunge	2·31	1·32	45·75	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	0·86	1·34	53·29	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·44	1·02	49 25	ditto	
		Madaripore	3·57	0·30	34·78	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	1·93	1·79	45·10	ditto	
		Perozepore	1·67	2·35	52·68	ditto	
		Patooakhally	2·31	1·93	64·15	ditto	
		Bhola	3·68	2·46	72·61	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	3·92	1·10	63·85	ditto	
		Jamalpore	1·55	2·77	74·07	ditto	
		Atia	0·98	1·37	41·97	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	2·02	5·82	67·54	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	5·90	0·65	87·43	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	6·05	0·68	80·67	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	2·23	1·91	130·42	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	2·46	4·87	98·75	ditto	
		Feuny	1·25	3·38	109 96	ditto	
	Tipperah	Commillah	0·90	3·22	65·53	ditto	
		Chandpore	2·56	2·12	60·69	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	2·70	2·81	56·21	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Rungamatee Hill	1·80	1·78	73·36	ditto	
		Ruma	Not recd.	3·84	67·76	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Aug.
	Hill Tipperah	Agartola	1·98	Not recd.	49·37	30th Aug.	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	0·15	4·70	33·97	6th Sept.	
		Behar	0·38	4·48	29 60	ditto	
		Barh	1·18	2·70	33·12	ditto	
		Dinapore	0·45	3·10	31·51	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	0·97	2·20	34·97	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil.	2·22	21·02	ditto	
		Aurungabad	1·31	3·60	40·26	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·61	3·45	33·02	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	1·45	2·11	28·33	ditto	
		Sasseram	1·13	1·13	38·96	ditto	
		Buxar	0·40	2·03	32·10	ditto	
		Bhubooah	0·45	1·13	35·01	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	1·08	0·87	39·63	ditto	
		Hajeepore	1·04	1·83	29·87	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	1·69	0·94	50·75	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	0·73	2·81	48·10	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	2·55	2·46	51·27	ditto	
		Tajpore	1·34	3·19	47·11	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	0·97	3·24	32·73	ditto	
		Sewan	5·35	Not recd.	27·78	30th Aug.	
		Gopalgunge	1·22	0·58	34·13	6th Sept.	Not recorded from 20th April to 24th May.
	Chumparun	Motiharee	1·87	1·00	38·74	ditto	
		Bettiah	0·79	0·82	48·04	ditto	
		Segowlee	1·18	0·40	45 40	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·88	7·15	54·94	ditto	
		Begoosarai	1·54	1·87	29·79	ditto	
		Jamooee	1·43	1·64	27·88	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	1·53	0·65	41·18	ditto	
		Soopool	1·66	4·03	57·93	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	1·58	5·76	44·80	ditto	
		Banka	1·20	1·23	36·73	ditto	
		Sonbursa	3·66	3·44	48·41	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	6·76	13·01	75·39	ditto	
		Kissengunge	2·43	5·61	55·98	ditto	
		Arrareah	2·34	4·95	62·36	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	1·76	1·24	40·97	ditto	
		Rajmehal	3·22	5·62	57·05	ditto	
		Deoghur	Not recd.	1·75	31·09	ditto	Not received 24th to 30th Aug.
		Jamtara	1·21	2·53	28·43	ditto	
		Pakour	0·90	2·23	55·30	ditto	
		Gouda	0·58	2·23	38·60	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 24th to 30th Aug. 1879.	Rain from 31st Aug. to 6th Sept. 1879.	Rain from 1st January 1879.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1879.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	3·10	Not recd.	44·35	30th Aug.	
		Jajpore	0·95	ditto	30·49	ditto	
		Kendraparah	0·80	ditto	25·55	ditto	
		Jagatsingpore	0·27	ditto	17·97	ditto	
		False Point	1·92	ditto	28·42	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Not recd.	ditto	31·93	23rd Aug.	
		Khurdah	ditto	ditto	38·35	ditto	
		Banpore	0·65	ditto	24·18	30th Aug.	From 9th March.
	Balasore	Balasore	0·72	5·40	30·75	6th Sept.	
		Bhadrack	0·56	1·84	33·01	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·00	3·32	28·77	ditto	
		Sorah	1·60	1·20	23·56	ditto	
		Chandbally	1·33	2·58	29·95	ditto	
		Bareepudda	1·26	2·00	19·57	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals.	Sumbalpore	0·72	2·00	71·08	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh { Jail	1·28	0·42	35·09	ditto	
		Hazareebagh { Dispensary	0·53	0·61	34·31	ditto	
		Pachamba	1·12	1·55	38·96	ditto	
		Sitagurh	1·47	0·92	38·33	ditto	
		Mowdie Hills	3·62	1·69	41·27	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	1·30	3·45	37·14	ditto	
		Palamow	5·95	1·35	37·94	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	2·10	2·38	39·10	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	0·70	0·94	26·82	ditto	
		Govindpore	1·60	1·71	41·01	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	1·44	8·32	139·71	ditto	
	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	2·36	Not recd.	85·12	30th Aug.	
		Golaghat	1·17	ditto	59·23	ditto	
		Jorhat	3·20	ditto	64·19	ditto	
	Burmah	Akyab	4·47	5·06	185·83	6th Sept.	
	Rajpootana	Alwar	3·90	Not recd.	23·91	30th Aug.	
		Jaipur	6·42	ditto	27·44	ditto	
		Sambhar	4·64	ditto	20·67	ditto	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th September 1879.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Hygrometer. Dry.	Hygrometer. Wet.	Humidity Sat. = 100.	Wind. Directions.	Wind. Velocity. *	Rain.	Weather remarks. At hour of observation.	Weather remarks. For preceding 24 hours.
Alipore.	Sept. 7th	10	29·788	29·810	84·2	79·9	82	S W	8·5	...	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
		16	29·670	29·691	85·7	80·9	80	S	10·8	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	8th	10	29·750	29·772	78·2	77·4	97	S W	3·0	0·60	Overcast ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
		16	29·618	29·640	82·7	79·9	88	S S W	3·8	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	9th	10	29·680	29·701	85·2	79·9	78	W	4·0	0·05	Overcast ...	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·552	29·573	88·3	81·4	73	S W	5·7	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	10th	10	29·649	29·670	85·2	80·4	80	S S W	1·8	0·20	.....	Dark, gloomy weather.
		16	29·556	29·577	86·7	80·4	75	W	6·0	...	Overcast ...	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	11th	10	29·666	29·688	82·7	78·9	84	N N E	3·5	...	Ditto ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
		16	29·569	29·591	81·7	78·4	86	S S E	3·3	0·10	Ditto ...	Passing showers during day.
	12th	10	29·690	29·711	85·7	81·4	82	E S E	2·5	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
		16	29·594	29·616	80·7	78·9	92	N	3·8	0·67	Overcast ...	Passing showers during day.
	13th	10	29·672	29·693	85·2	80·9	82	S E	1·3	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
		16	29·553	29·575	81·7	79·9	91	W	3·3	1·80	.....	Ditto ditto.
Saugor Island.	Sept. 7th	10	29·819	29·825	85·2	80·8	81	S S W	16	...	Overcast.	
		16	29·698	29·704	86·8	82·3	82	S S W	16	...	.....	
	8th	10	29·766	29·772	85·2	81·3	84	S W	19	...	Overcast.	
		16	29·631	29·637	84·7	81·8	87	W S W	20	...	Ditto.	
	9th	10	29·682	29·698	86·8	83·3	86	W S W	11	...	Ditto.	
		16	29·584	29·590	86·3	82·8	86	S S W	12	...	Ditto.	
	10th	10	29·659	29·665	88·8	83·3	78	W S W	11	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
		16	29·562	29·568	86·8	81·8	80	S W	8	...	Overcast ...	Threatening weather.
	11th	10	29·670	29·676	85·2	81·8	85	N N W	4	...	Ditto ...	Sultry.
		16	29·596	29·602	82·7	80·8	91	N N E	4	0·40	Ditto ...	Ditto.
	12th	10	29·694	29·700	86·3	82·3	84	N W	3	0·12	.....	Passing showers during day.
		16	29·612	29·618	85·8	81·3	81	S S E	4	...	.....	Sultry.
	13th	10	29·692	29·698	85·2	80·8	82	N E	4	...	.....	Ditto.
		16	29·568	29·574	87·8	82·3	78	S E	4	...	Dark, gloomy weather	Threatening weather.
Chittagong.	Sept. 7th	10	29·800	29·803	78·9	77·8	95	S S E	4	0·66	Overcast ...	Dark, gloomy weather.
	8th	10	29·733	29·822	83·4	80·3	87	S S E	5	0·23	.....	Threatening weather.
	9th	10	29·669	29·758	83·9	78·3	77	S E	4	0·92	.....	Moist and muggy.
	10th	10	29·633	29·722	84·4	80·3	83	S S E	5	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	11th	10	29·664	29·754	80·9	79·8	95	Calm	4	0·27	.....	Threatening weather.
	12th	10	29·668	29·757	84·9	79·8	79	S E	3	0·17	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	13th	10	29·619	29·708	87·4	81·8	78	Calm	3	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Akyab.	Sept. 7th	10			Not received.							
	8th	10	29·793	29·815	82·0	78·8	86	N	1	0·16	.....	Passing showers during day.
	9th	10	29·739	29·760	85·0	79·3	77	E N E	1	0·57	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	10th	10	29·688	29·710	82·5	78·3	82	S S E	1	0·4	.....	Ditto ditto.
	11th	10	29·695	29·717	83·5	80·3	86	S E	2	0·98	.....	Passing showers during day.
	12th	10	29·701	29·723	84·0	79·8	82	S E	1	0·09	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	13th	10	29·680	29·702	83·5	77·8	76	S S E	1	2·63	.....	Ditto ditto.
False Point.	Sept. 7th	10	29·807	29·824	87·3	79·3	69	S W	11	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	8th	10	29·770	29·787	87·8	79·3	67	S W	13	...	.....	Severe gale of wind.
	9th	10	29·698	29·715	88·3	80·3	69	W	10	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	10th	10	29·656	29·673	89·3	79·3	63	W	8	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	11th	10	29·679	29·697	83·3	79·3	83	N	7	2·60	.....	Passing showers during day.
	12th	10	29·685	29·702	86·3	80·8	78	W S W	5	0·05	.....	Moist and muggy.
	13th	10	29·677	29·694	86·8	80·3	74	W N W	6	0·08	.....	Ditto.
Vizagapatam.	Sept. 7th	10	29·805	29·836	87·5	78·5	65	W	3	...	.....	Sultry.
	8th	10	29·791	29·822	87·0	78·0	65	W	2	0·04	.....	Ditto.
	9th	10	29·751	29·782	87·5	80·0	71	W	2	0·10	.....	Ditto.
	10th	10	29·685	29·716	88·5	77·0	57	W	2	...	.....	Ditto.
	11th	10	29·708	29·739	86·5	76·0	60	W	2	0·05	.....	Ditto.
	12th	10	29·731	29·762	86·0	77·5	67	W N W	1	...	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	13th	10	29·738	29·769	88·0	77·0	59	W	1	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
Colombo.	Sept. 7th	10	29·919	29·969	82·0	76·0	75	W S W	8	...	.....	Dark, gloomy weather.
	8th	10	29·958	29·999	82·0	77·0	79	W S W	13	0·03	.....	Fine weather, with passing clouds.
	9th	10	29·960	30·001	79·0	76·0	87	S W	12	0·19	.....	Ditto ditto.
	10th	10	29·934	29·975	82·0	77·0	79	S W	12	...	.....	Ditto ditto.
	11th	10	29·946	29·987	83·0	77·5	77	S W	10	0·21	.....	Ditto ditto.
	12th	10	29·972	30·013	81·0	76·0	78	S W	7	0·19	.....	Ditto ditto.
	13th	10	29·998	30·039	83·0	77·5	77	W S W	10	...	.....	Ditto ditto.

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 7th to 13th September 1879.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fah.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain	Weather.
1879.		⊖	Inches.	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	Inches	⊖	%			Inches	
Sept.	7th	144·7	29·737	82·5	87·8	8·1	79·7	79·9	0·989	78·9	89	Till 4 A.M. chiefly S S W, till 3-45 P.M. chiefly S W, till midnight S S W.	190	Nil	Cloudy, *o*.
„	8th	107·8	·695	79·0	83·8	7·0	76·8	77·5	·925	76·9	93	Till 2 A.M. S S W, till 6-15 A.M. S W by S, till 10 A.M. W S W, till 7 P.M. S S W, till midnight S W.	119	0·50	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *d*, *p*, *l*.
„	9th	140·8	·626	82·9	88·7	11·4	77·3	80·4	1·006	79·4	89	Till 10 A.M. S W, till 2 P.M. W by S, till midnight S W by S.	78	0·05*	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*.
„	10th	157·0	·612	82·0	89·1	11·8	77·3	79·4	0·972	78·4	89	Till 3 A.M. S W by S, till 4-15 A.M. W by S, till 9-30 A.M. S through S W, till 5-15 P.M. W through S W, till 11 P.M. S, till midnight S W by S.	73	0·20	Cloudy, *o*, *t*, *l*.
„	11th	150·1	·632	79·7	87·8	10·5	77·3	78·3	·950	77·7	93	Till 1 A.M. S W, till 6 A.M. N W by N through S W and W, till noon N N E through N, till 1 P.M. N E by E through N E, till midnight chiefly S through N N W and W.	67	0·10	Cloudy, *o*, *g*, *t*, *p*.
„	12th	159·2	·653	80·6	89·7	11·4	78·3	79·5	·996	79·1	96	Till 8-30 A.M. S, till 1-30 P.M. E S E, till 3 P.M. S through E N and W, till 7-30 P.M. E by S through W, N and E, till midnight S E by E.	60	0·67	Day cloudy, night chiefly clear, *o*, *g*, *p*, *t*.
„	13th	155·3	·623	81·0	87·8	8·7	79·1	79·8	1·005	79·4	96	Till 10 A.M. S E by E, till noon S E, till 12-30 P.M. E by N, till 1-30 P.M. N W by W through E, S and W, till midnight S. W.	53	1·80	Day cloudy, night clear, *o*, *g*, *p*, *t*.

* Fell at 6-45 P.M. of the 8th.

		Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days		29·654
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		29·653
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days		81·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		83·2
The extreme variation of temperature during the seven days		12·9
The maximum temperature during the seven days		89·7
		%
The mean relative humidity during the seven days		92
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office ...		85
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 7th to 13th September 1879		3·32
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G. Office		3·14
The total fall from 1st January to 13th September 1879		39·09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years S. G. Office		50·09

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.; the maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The direction and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, *g* gloomy, *d* drizzling, *p* passing showers, *l* lightning, *t* thunder.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 16th September 1879.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1879 *on* 1,279¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Mileage.		
	No. of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	128,541	1,52,649 13 0	13,992 18 0	10,21,269 30	4,03,520 3 9	36,989 7 1	5,56,179 0 9	45,477	79,793½	125,270½
Or per mile of railway	.....	119 4 6	10 18 8	.....	315 5 0	28 18 1	434 9 6	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,153,147	13,36,313 0 3	122,495 7 2	82,37,240 20	33,02,833 3 4	302,759 14 3	46,39,146 3 7	400,004½	605,592	1,005,496½
Total for 10 weeks ...	1,281,688	14,88,962 13 3	136,488 5 2	92,58,510 10	37,06,353 7 1	339,749 1 4	51,95,316 4 4	445,481½	685,385½	1,131,767½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	137,595	1,71,570 9 9	15,727 6 2	9,39,672 30	3,40,767 8 3	31,237 0 5	5,12,338 2 0	46,205	63,967	110,172
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	134 1 1	12 5 10	.....	266 4 5	24 8 2	400 5 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,255,554½	14,38,278 7 11	131,842 3 11	85,69,678 20	33,18,193 14 9	304,167 15 6	47,56,472 6 8	400,729	640,825	1,101,554

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th September 1879 *on* 223¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,168	11,085 1 3	1,016 2 8	66,680 30	19,842 14 0	1,818 18 7	30,927 15 3	4,877	4,722½	9,599½
Or per mile of railway	.....	49 8 8	4 10 10	.....	88 10 11	8 2 7	138 3 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	40,948	1,07,468 2 3	9,851 4 11	8,19,387 10	2,17,980 3 0	19,981 10 4	3,25,448 5 3	43,156½	56,847½	100,004½
Total for 10 weeks ...	45,116	1,18,553 3 6	10,867 7 7	8,86,068 0	2,37,823 1 0	21,800 8 11	3,56,376 4 6	48,033½	61,570½	109,604
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,356	14,617 4 6	1,339 18 4	56,009 30	17,371 9 0	1,592 7 10	31,988 13 6	4,509	3,856	8,365
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	65 5 3	5 19 9	.....	77 10 3	7 2 4	142 15 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	47,024½	1,20,140 11 9	11,012 18 0	5,42,950 20	1,76,767 1 6	16,198 3 0	2,96,847 13 3	43,037	42,954	86,591

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th August 1879 *on* 171¾ *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	37,277	21,586 8 0	1,978 15 3	1,16,116 0	58,567 13 0	5,368 14 4	7,347 9 7
Or per mile of railway	235	125 11 0	11 10 5	676 2	341 0 1	31 5 2	42 15 7
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	267,224½	1,76,890 11 3	16,214 19 8	14,55,878 15	3,65,186 0 2	33,475 7 7	49,690 7 3
Total for 9 weeks ...	304,501½	1,98,477 3 3	18,193 14 11	15,71,994 15	4,23,753 13 2	38,844 1 11	57,037 16 10
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	43,278	24,628 14 6	2,257 13 0	1,88,107 28	66,770 1 9	6,120 11 10	8,378 4 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	273	155 2 3	14 4 5	1,184 37	420 9 7	38 11 1	52 15 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	343,972	2,24,163 15 9	20,548 7 5	17,69,385 1	4,89,266 8 9	44,849 8 6	65,397 15 11

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 6th September 1879 *on* 171¾ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	26,933½	18,020 14 9	1,651 18 4	1,90,194 30	59,571 15 3	5,460 15 3	7,112 13
Or per mile of railway	170	104 14 10	9 12 5	1,107 16	346 13 7	31 15 10	41 8
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	305,503½	1,98,088 2 2	18,158 1 8	15,98,045 13	4,26,799 0 5	39,123 4 10	57,281 6 6
Total for 10 weeks ...	332,437	2,16,109 0 11	19,810 0 0	17,88,240 3	4,86,370 15 8	44,584 0 1	64,394 0 1
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,896½	22,249 7 9	2,039 10 9	2,41,481 19	93,927 1 10	8,609 19 9	10,649 10 6
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	214	140 2 6	12 17 0	1,521 2	591 10 8	54 4 8	67 1 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	377,868½	2,46,413 7 6	22,587 18 2	20,10,866 20	5,83,193 10 7	53,429 8 3	76,047 6 5

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RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 17th September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Annual Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1878-79.

MR. RAVENSHAW, who submits the report, only assumed charge of the office of Commissioner on 21st December, and he apologizes on this ground for his inability to make the report valuable and interesting from personal knowledge of the division. The report, however, is generally full and complete. Mr. W. S. Wells, Mr. F. H. Pellew, and Mr. Ravenshaw all acted as Commissioner during the year: Mr. Pellew from 30th May to 20th December. Messrs. Wilson and Grant held charge of the Midnapore and Beerbhoom districts throughout the year, and Mr. Waller only left Bankoora 13 days before the close of the period. Mr. Larminie, Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, was absent on privilege leave for three months. Mr. Hime held charge of the Hooghly district for ten months out of the twelve, and Mr. Wace, Magistrate of Howrah, was only

disturbed on 22nd November by the appointment of a senior officer. The Commissioner remarks that there have been frequent changes, but the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the exigencies of the public service admitted of so much continuity in the administration of the districts of every division as was secured last year in those of Burdwan.

2. *Tours.*—Mr. Pellew visited Midnapore, Hooghly, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan districts, and Mr. Ravenshaw, Beerbhoom, Hooghly and Burdwan. Mr. Ravenshaw explains that he has postponed thorough inspection of the district offices partly in consequence of the removal of his head-quarters office to Chinsurah, and partly in order to make himself first thoroughly acquainted with the details of his own office. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that nothing will be allowed to interfere with a prolonged and thorough tour by the Commissioner during the approaching cold season.

Mr. Larminie in Burdwan, and Mr. Wilson in Midnapore, appear to have made the longest and most useful tours, and the most thorough inspections. Mr. Larminie is reported to have visited every part of his district during an almost uninterrupted tour of four months, and to have inspected "everything that could be inspected." Mr. Wilson spent 106 days in the interior of the Midnapore district and gave personal attention to every point of interest and importance. The Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason why nearly all district officers should not discharge this, perhaps, the most important part of their duty, as efficiently as the Collector-Magistrates of such heavy districts as Burdwan and Midnapore. The Collector of Bankoora might well have spent more than two months and seventeen days in camp. Mr. Hime, Collector of Hooghly, was only seventy-three days in camp. This, though an improvement on the general practice in Hooghly, was hardly sufficient. The circumstances of Howrah are peculiar, and the Lieutenant-Governor accepts as sufficient the tours aggregating fifty-three days made by Messrs. Price and Wace. Of such movements as were made by Mr. Grant, Collector of Beerbhoom, nothing is known. He gave no programme of his tour, and he kept no diary. He reports that he was out at various periods, and that his tour extended over portions of five months. He has kept no record of the names of the places visited, or of the dates of his visits; nor can he specify any work performed except testing of license tax assessments. The question of Mr. Grant's general administration has been separately dealt with. The tours of sub-divisional officers were generally long and useful. Mr. Andrew in Contai, and Messrs. R. C. Dutt and A. Borooah in Cutwa and Jehanabad, appear to have performed this duty with much efficiency. In Serampore there was no regular tour. Mr. Harding's movements were arrested by illness, and Mr. E. A. Bradbury, who succeeded him on 12th January, appears to have contented himself with occasional visits to the different municipalities. The Commissioner rightly observes that Mr. Bradbury should have done more than this.

3. *Weather, harvest, and public health.*—The rainfall in the different districts was very unevenly distributed. The total quantity registered ranged from 45 inches in Bankoora to 70 inches in Beerbhoom. In the previous year the range was only from 51 inches in Midnapore to 58 in Burdwan. In Bankoora the fall was both scanty and unseasonable, and the result was a poor harvest. In Burdwan there was an average outturn, in Beerbhoom and Midnapore the harvest was better than usual, and in Hooghly it was abundant.

The general health of the people was not so good as in the previous year, and much mortality was caused by malarious fever. The season was marked by a striking advance of the epidemic on to the laterite tracts of country which have hitherto suffered little. In Midnapore and Beerbhoom this was notably the case. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the cinchona febrifuge was found very efficacious in the treatment of cases at the dispensary, which was generously supported by Mr. Farquharson of Elambazar in Beerbhoom at his own expense, and in a temporary dispensary opened by the Magistrate in the affected tract. No doubt this cheap drug will prove of great utility to the public health as it becomes known to the people. In Hooghly the epidemic was very severe between August and January. In connection with this serious prevalence of a virulent type of fever, the question of village drainage is of great importance. The attention of all district officers was specially drawn to this by Government Resolution of 29th April 1878, and it was pointed out how much might be

done to improve the sanitary condition of the people if Government officers would only interest themselves personally in the matter, and assist the inhabitants in accomplishing the small and inexpensive works which in many cases would suffice to remove the cause of much suffering and death. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets very much to learn that nothing whatever has been done to carry out the wishes of Government in Hooghly and Beerbhoom. No report has been received from Beerbhoom, but it is doubtless correctly inferred that the matter has received no attention from Mr. Grant. The special report to be shortly submitted will be considered in the Sanitation Department. Meanwhile Sir Steuart Bayley would strongly impress on district officers the great importance of doing what may be possible to indicate to the people the improvements required, and to assist them in carrying them out by such contributions as may be available from special funds, and by lending the services of skilled agency.

There was a good deal of cholera in Bankoora, and of small-pox in Bankoora and Midnapore. The gross number of vaccinations reported in Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Howrah was 220,583. The number of persons vaccinated in the Hooghly and Bankoora districts cannot be accurately stated. Most of the municipalities, however, are said to have entertained vaccinators of their own, and 1,052 persons were vaccinated in the Bankoora town, and 1,387 at the Hooghly Emambarah Hospital. Mr. Wilson urges that a Deputy Superintendent should be attached exclusively to the Midnapore district. His remarks will be communicated to the Medical Department for consideration.

4. *Material condition of the people, wages and prices.*—There is unanimous testimony to the prosperity of the people, the result of good harvests, high prices, and a liberal demand for labour. Mr. Ravenshaw says that, returning to Western Bengal after a long absence, and coming from a province still so backward as Orissa, he was struck with the marvellous advance in wealth and comfort which has occurred in the interval. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad to see the extracts to which he refers as given by the Collector of Burdwan from the sub-divisional reports of Cutwa and Jehanabad. It would seem that Messrs. Dutt and Borooah have found evidence of a marked change for the better in the condition of the peasantry during the past three or four years. The purely labouring population of Raneegunge is also said to be prosperous. The Collector of Beerbhoom points to the 2,000 perpetual leases registered in that district during the last three years as evidence of permanent improvement. In this district also wages have risen 50 per cent. The statistics of emigration to the tea districts contribute further indications of the increasing demand for labour within the division and the removal of causes which formerly drove large numbers to leave their homes:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Midnapore	1,885	1,292	1,275	626
Bankoora	2,457	1,140	730	325
Beerbhoom	1,109	834	.....*	253

* Figures not given.

Hooghly and Howrah import labour largely from Behar, Orissa, and Midnapore for permanent or temporary employment in mills and ware-houses and on brick-making and tank-digging. The parsimonious habits of the labourers from the Behar districts are the cause of much mortality and throw a serious charge on the local hospitals and dispensaries. This is notably the case at the Howrah General Hospital.

The prices of common rice ranged between about $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee in Hooghly and 15 seers in Bankoora. During the previous year the range was from 13 seers in Hooghly to 20 in Bankoora. As has already been observed, there has been a rise in labour corresponding with the increase in the price of food. In Bankoora ordinary labourers, who a few years ago would have been content with Rs. 3 a month, demand Rs. 5. In Midnapore there has been an equally marked rise.

5. *Manufactures and Mines.*—No new jute or cotton mills were opened during the year. Four jute mills were at work in the Hooghly district, and five in Howrah, containing altogether 2,230 looms. In Howrah the Ghoosery and

Bowreah Cotton Mills continued at work. The Commissioner estimates the total number of persons who find employment in Howrah in the paper, cotton, and jute mills, the iron manufactories, the nine dockyards, the workshops and goods sheds of the East Indian Railway, and the various industries of the town at little less than 20,000. The manufacture of silk in this division, as elsewhere, was in a very languishing condition during the year. Messrs. Watson & Co. closed their four factories at Ghattal for six months, and of three under native management, only one did full work. In Bankoora the native manufacture of ordinary silk is falling off, and in Beerbhoom the prospects are gloomy. There is, however, a brisker demand generally for tusser silk. Cotton-weaving by hand is gradually declining, but the finest qualities, such as are made at Khanakool, continue to find a ready market. The manufacture of brass and copper utensils is a common industry. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Ghattal estimates the profit from working up a maund of copper and tin into *kansa* vessels at Rs. 3-13-6, and of copper and zinc into *pital* at Rs. 3-15-6.

The pottery works in the Raneegunge sub-division continue to flourish, and there is a prospect of ultimate success in iron-smelting. The year was a prosperous one for the Coal Companies of Raneegunge. There was a large demand, and production was greatly stimulated. The output is estimated to have been 523,097 tons, against 467,924 tons, the average of the previous three years. The number of persons employed was 388,931 men, 194,647 women, and 27,277 children. No accident of a serious nature occurred in the mines during the year. The question of legislative provision for inspection of works of this nature is under consideration. The stone-quarries at Susunia in Bankoora are said to be doing well.

6. *Trade and Commerce.*—The export trade in rice was not so active as in the previous year; but it was still very considerable. It is not possible to furnish accurate figures of the exports from any district, but the traffic registered by the Midnapore Canals gives a good idea of the current of trade with the alluvial and litoral tracts of Midnapore and the north of Balasore. The following statement shows the exports of rice and paddy by these routes during the past two years:—

	1877-78.	1878-79.
	Mds.	Mds.
High Level Canal	23,54,006	9,59,394
Low „	13,42,829	12,94,604

The falling off on the upper canal is of course mainly due to the cessation of the Madras famine. The traffic, however, was also considerably affected by the closing of some reaches of the canal for repairs. That the volume of the export trade by the Tidal Canal should continue to be so great speaks well for the prosperity of the litoral tracts. Balighai, a mart connected by water with the head of the canal at Kalinugger, is rapidly rising in importance and receives large quantities of produce by road from North Balasore. A great deal of the produce of this part of the country also finds its way to Calcutta by the outer route, through the Russulpore and Huldi rivers, during the fair season. The weight and value of the imports by the two canals were—

	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.
1877-78	11,54,306	90,32,251
1878-79	13,52,055	97,29,198

7. *Public feeling.*—Mr. Ravenshaw reports that, generally speaking, the people of the division were prosperous and contented. The license tax was of course the subject of unfavourable comment, but it would appear that objections were urged rather against inequality of incidence than against the principle of the measure. There was a feeling that the assessable minimum was rather low, and that there should have been an intermediate grade between the fourth and fifth classes, that is, between incomes of Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000. The Commissioner adds—"In a few instances haphazard and indiscriminate assessments by circle officers went a great way to intensify this feeling of dissatisfaction. Every possible endeavour has been made to give full and careful hearing to all

objections preferred, and the tact and judgment of revising officers have rectified errors of original assessment. License tax is doubtless unpopular with those who have to pay it; but I have found few who demurred to its being in principle good when justly assessed." With reference to foreign politics, he says—"The Afghan war engaged a share of public attention in places contiguous to Calcutta, but the interest shown in the war assumed in most instances the form of apprehension of an impending 'war tax' to cover its cost."

8. *The Public Press.*—Two weekly vernacular papers were started during the year—the *Sanjivani* in Burdwan and the *Dibakar* in Beerbhoom. The latter has apparently since ceased to exist. The Collector of Hooghly notices that the tone of the Native Press in his district has been more moderate since the passing of Act IX of 1879. The Commissioner says—"Calcutta English and Vernacular papers have considerable circulation; there appears at any rate among the educated classes to be an increasing desire for news, and a good deal of information of what is going on in the world may be found in every village."

9. *Administrative changes*—There is nothing to report under this head beyond the removal of the Commissioner's office from Howrah to Chinsurah, and some changes in the police stations and outposts of Bankoora and Hooghly. The district jurisdiction changes, to which the Commissioner refers, will take effect during the current year, and will properly be treated of in the next report.

10. *Statistical and agricultural.*—As the Commissioner anticipated in the last report, Mr. Grant has failed to re-write the statistical account of three thanas in Beerbhoom—a work entrusted to him more than two years ago. Meanwhile, however, the Statistical Department of this office, having failed to elicit any reply to repeated reminders, have already published the original report. The matter may therefore be dropped. Mr. Larminie deserves credit for his success in organizing an agricultural exhibition at Burdwan. The sugar mills invented by Messrs. Mylne and Thomson of Beheea are said to have attracted considerable attention, and to have found many purchasers.

11. *Police, Crime, and Civil Justice.*—The conduct of the police has been generally fair. In Bankoora the force is rather inefficient, owing to recent weak administration. In Burdwan there was one conspicious case of misconduct, in which an Inspector was dismissed the service. In Beerbhoom there has been a considerable improvement. Complaints are still made on all sides of the inefficiency of the Municipal Police. This must be attributed to the general rise in wages, which renders it impossible for the municipalities to retain the best class of men for this duty. The Lieutenant-Governor has already stated his views regarding the working of the Village Chowkidari Act in the Resolution on the Police Report. The decision of the High Court in the case of Poran Sing, sirdar ghatwal of Bankoora, must greatly strengthen the hands of the local officers in dealing with this refractory body of men, and it is hoped that the performance of efficient service will now be insisted upon.

The number of cognizable cases reported again shows a decline. The figures are—

1876	1877	1878
17,077	15,816	15,153

There was a decrease in the number of cases reported as false, and in the number in which the police abstained from enquiry. There was a falling off in the proportion of convictions obtained. There was a serious increase in dacoity in Beerbhoom, which the Magistrate strangely attributes to the prosperity of the people. There were no convictions, and this is explained on the theory that, as dacoities have of late been of the rarest occurrence, the Beerbhoom police have got out of practice in dealing with them. This is a view which the Lieutenant-Governor is unable to adopt. The police returns show that there were 18 cases in 1875, 58 cases in 1874, and 18 cases in 1873. In non-cognizable crime there was an increase, but only under the pettiest heads.

Regarding Civil Justice the report is very meagre. Some useful information as to the nature of the prevalent litigation, its variations, the views taken by the people of the system of justice administered, the sufficiency or otherwise of the courts, might always be furnished by observant district officers. There was an increase in the number of cases instituted in Midnapore during the

second half of the year, owing to rent disputes in the Contai sub-division. There was a falling off in Bankoora, owing, it is believed, to the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and their consequent ability to discharge their obligations. The Collector of Burdwan complains of the difficulties and delays experienced in executing decrees.

12. *Land Revenue.*—The proportion of the demand collected during the year was only 96 per cent. against 97·7 in 1877-78 and 98·3 in 1876-77. There was a falling off under every class of estate, as the following table shows :—

	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Class I.—Permanently settled estates	99·2	99·3	98·4
,, II.—Temporarily ,, ,,	88·7	80·9	71·5
,, III.—Government ,,	65·6	61	57·1

The greater portion of the balance outstanding in Classes II and III is due from Midnapore, from Majnamoota, and other estates held khas or let in farm and from the Bullorampore Government Estate. The explanation is not altogether satisfactory. The settlements effected during the year show a net increase of Rs. 4,311, of which Rs. 223 were contributed by original settlements.

Operations under the Land Registration Act have been completed in Burdwan, and nearly completed in Bankoora and Beerbhoom. There are still large arrears in Midnapore and Hooghly. The following statement shows the progress made :

	No. of applications received.	No. disposed of.	No. pending.
Burdwan	19,299	19,299	...
Bankoora	1,730	1,690	40
Beerbhoom	4,073	4,072	1
Midnapore	29,603	20,070	9,533
Hooghly	16,402	11,480	4,922

The results in Burdwan are creditable to the Collector.

The results of sales of estates for arrears of revenue are interesting, as showing how eagerly land is sought as an investment for capital. The average purchase money was nearly fourteen times the Government revenue. In Burdwan it was nearly twenty-five times the revenue.

13. *Miscellaneous Revenue.*—There was an increase of 1·2 per cent in the Excise revenue realized during the year compared with that collected in 1877-78. Opium and tari show an increase, and country spirit and ganja a decrease. There was a decrease of 1·8 per cent. in the receipts from sale of stamps. There was a large falling off in court fee stamps, owing to the decrease in operations under the Land Registration Act. The Commissioner does not deal with the license tax collections in this report.

14. *Railways and Irrigation works.*—The Commissioner reports that the Railway Police have worked in excellent accord with the local police and the Magistrates, and that, so far as his personal observation goes, the line is well and carefully worked. There was only one case of theft of spikes during the year.

The increase in the number of five-year irrigation leases in Midnapore is satisfactory. On 31st March last the number of acres under leases for this term was 56,167 against 19,550 on 31st March 1878. With reference to the irrigation and drainage projects in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan the Commissioner says—"The Joojooty scheme engaged for a considerable portion of the year the attention of this office, and of the Collectors of Hooghly and Burdwan. Frequent meetings were held, and no pains spared to excite public interest in the scheme. The subscriptions promised bid fair to aggregate one lakh of rupees, and this amount will be available if ultimately Government may be able to provide the balance of four lakhs. At present the project is in abeyance. The Dancoonee drainage works have proved very beneficial to the people of the tracts through which they pass..... The Selimabad sluice is reported to have been of no advantage this year, there being more than enough water without it during the rainy season. An exceptionally heavy fall of rain occurring just about the time the sluice was opened, caused some damage from flood. The sluice will, however, prove of inestimable benefit in years of scanty rainfall."

15. *Roads.*—Fair progress has generally been made in improving and extending communications. In Midnapore, however, matters are still less forward

than they should be, owing, it is said, to delay on the part of the late District Engineer in submitting projects for approval. This, however, is a difficulty which admits of easy remedy, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will not again be necessary to notice a want of activity in Midnapore in this very important matter. The advantage of planting mango, jack, and other indigenous fruit-bearing trees along the lines of road was specially impressed on the district officers in Government letter No. 10 of 28th October 1878. It appears that provision has been made for expenditure on this work in the Bankoora and Hooghly budgets. It is not known that any action has been taken in the other districts. This is an improvement which can be gradually effected at a very small cost, and the Lieutenant-Governor would again express a hope that due attention may be given to it.

16. *Education.*—The following statement shows the fluctuations in the number of schools and pupils in each district during the past two years:—

	Number of Schools.		Number of Pupils.		Number of Pupils to each 1,000 of population.	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Burdwan	1,304	1,627	43,192	49,586	17·7	24·36
Bankoora	480	453	14,410	12,695	27·3	23·91
Beerbhoom	435	423	12,362	12,473	17·7	17·8
Midnapore	3,745	3,436	73,032	66,021	28·6	25·9
Hooghly	498	523	16,217	16,500	21·4	22·1
Howrah	127	369	6,449	13,875	8·8	18·9
Total ...	6,589	6,831	165,662	171,150	22·7	24·5

There was thus a general increase in the division. This was chiefly contributed by Howrah and Burdwan. As a rule, it may be said that there is hardly any department of the administration in which the personal interest taken by the head of the district is so readily reflected as in that of education. Where the Magistrate pays special attention to the schools of his district, and particularly to primary schools, the result is at once seen in an increase in their number and in the number of pupils attending them. The falling off in Bankoora and Midnapore is attributed to the frequent outbreaks of fever and small-pox.

The following statement gives the statistics of primary education:—

Districts.	Population.	Number of Primary Schools.		Number of Primary School Pupils.		Number of Primary Pupils for every 1,000 of the Population.	
		1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1877-78.	1878-79.
Midnapore	2,545,179	3,599	3,298	68,000	60,878	26·7	23·9
Bankoora	526,772	423	402	11,597	10,032	22	19·04
Burdwan	2,034,745	1,068	1,404	32,219	39,141	15·8	19·23
Beerbhoom	695,921	368	373	9,242	9,897	13·3	14·22
Hooghly	757,499	365	375	7,951	8,331	10·5	10·99
Howrah	731,057	48	305	1,809	9,653	2·4	13·2
Total ...	7,291,173	5,871	6,157*	130,818	137,932	17·9	19·15

* Including three Girls' Schools supported from the Primary Fund.

In Burdwan the fixed monthly payments to *pathsalas* were reduced, and the surplus was formed into a fund for rewarding the best teachers at the close of the year. Mr. Larminie reports that this experiment has been found successful. In Beerbhoom fixed stipends have been altogether set aside, and the grant has been divided into 400 prizes thrown open to competition by every primary school in the district. Mr. Grant writes thus of the working of this system—

"It has given a great stimulus by admitting to a share of the grant all who can earn a claim to it, but had previously no hope. In this stimulus every *pathsala* shares, and there is now so great an emulation that the character of the education given has certainly risen. Most undoubtedly the number of boys in each school who are now efficiently taught in elementary subjects has materially increased; and I have no hesitation in saying that, owing to the exertions that will everywhere be made under the new system to earn a share of the rewards from the primary grant, the improvement in this direction will go on increasing."

17. *Committees.*—As usual the various Committees in this division have shown an intelligent interest in the work entrusted to them, and a willingness to assist the officers of Government with their local knowledge and experience. In Bishenpore the Municipal Commissioners have done much to improve the sanitation of the town, though their meetings can only occasionally be attended by the Magistrate. In the Midnapore Municipality, and indeed in all the larger municipalities, the non-official members of the Committee have rendered cheerful and valuable assistance. In Burdwan, where there is no zillah school, the Magistrate held the direction of educational matters in his own hands. In the other districts the Education Committees displayed great interest in the subjects laid before them.

18. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—Complaints are made that Okhoy Narain Bhooian of Balsaye, in the south of Midnapore, has caused much bad feeling by his oppressive management of his estate. The members of the Banerjee family of Ajudhya in Bankoora have distinguished themselves discreditably, and have appeared in the criminal courts at the instance of Government and of one another. No other landholders in this division have contributed to public disturbance or bad feeling. As a body, they are men of enlightenment and public spirit, and the absence of agrarian differences testifies to the good understanding which exists between them and their tenantry.

19. The Commissioner's remarks on the different officers subordinate to him will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 21st September 1879.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division for 1878-79.

LORD ULICK BROWNE, who submits the report, was in charge of the division from the 1st April to the 31st May, and again from the 9th December to the end of the year. Mr. W. S. Wells officiated as Commissioner from the 1st June to the 8th December. The arrangement sanctioned in 1877, under which Darjeeling and Julpigoree were made the alternate head-quarters of the division for equal portions of the year, came to an end during the past year. Sir Ashley Eden was satisfied that it could not be maintained without serious hardship and inconvenience to the people of the greater part of the division, and decided that the head-quarters should be fixed at Rampore Bauleah. The Commissioner's office was accordingly transferred to that station in January last.

2. *Tours.*—Both Commissioners travelled a good deal over the division. Mr. Wells was specially directed to proceed to Rungpore in August to report on the effects of a heavy inundation which had swept over the tracts in the neighbourhood of the Teesta and the Brahmapootra. He subsequently went on inspection to Rajshahye and Dinagepore. Lord Ulick Browne visited Pubna, and afterwards started on a tour of six weeks, in the course of which he inspected the offices at Bogra, Rungpore, Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, and Darjeeling. The Commissioner gives the actual period spent by each officer on tour, but he does not state separately the time devoted to camping during the cold season, nor does he furnish any particulars of the objects to which special attention was devoted by each. The Collectors of Dinagepore and Rungpore

were more than three months each in the interior, but the tours made by the district officers of Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Julpigoree were altogether insufficient. None of the sub-divisional officers appear to have given adequate attention to this part of their duty. The officers in charge of Nattore, Gyabanda, and Alipore were less than two months in the interior. Some explanation should have been submitted by the Commissioner. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to have in future reports some account of the tours of the district and sub-divisional officers, of the places visited by them, and of any special enquiries that may have engaged their attention. It is impossible from the bare figures submitted to form any opinion of the real utility of the tours made during the past year.

3. *Weather and Crops.*—The year was characterized by an unusual fall of rain and heavy floods in almost all the districts of the division. In Rajshahye and Pubna the rainfall was less than in the previous year, and in Bogra there was only a trifling increase; but in the remaining districts the excess was most marked. In Dinagepore 77·60 inches fell against 70·37 inches in 1877-78; in Rungpore 121·50 inches against 92·61 inches; in Julpigoree 148·33 inches against 94 inches; and in Darjeeling 117·93 inches against 106·65 inches. Floods caused the greatest damage in Dinagepore, Pubna, Rungpore, and Julpigoree. In the Serajgunge sub-division of the Pubna district they rose and subsided three times, and finally left large tracts of country covered with sand. In Rungpore the rice crop was seriously damaged in the portion of the district between the Dakhotea and Bengalee rivers. The whole country round the town of Julpigoree is said to have been more or less under water for months, and immense damage was done to roads, bridges, and houses by an overflow of the Kurla river which runs through the town.

4. The outturn of the rice crops, although considerably reduced in the tracts affected by the floods, was on the whole fairly good. In Pubna, in the east and north-east of Bogra, and along the banks of the Brahmapootra in Rungpore, a large portion of the early rice crops was destroyed; but, on the other hand, the yield of the late rice crops appears to have been quite up to the average in all districts except Pubna. In this district the cultivators were somewhat compensated by an excellent jute crop. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Rungpore the outturn of the jute crop was also good. In Bogra it was much reduced in consequence of the inundations. The tobacco crop of Rungpore turned out well, but the prices obtained were not so good as usual. In Julpigoree the crop appears to have been very short in some parts. Indigo is said to have given a fair return in Rajshahye and a moderate one in Rungpore. The sugarcane crop was good in Pubna, where it is extensively cultivated, and fairly successful in Dinagepore, Bogra and Rungpore. The cold-weather crops were excellent in Pubna, and fair in all the other districts except Rajshahye. The ganja crop in Rajshahye was a partial failure owing to unfavourable weather at the transplanting season, and to damage caused by insects. There was a considerable increase in the outturn of tea in both Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

5. *Public health and material condition of the people.*—Although cholera, fever, and small-pox prevailed with more or less severity in all districts of the division, public health was, on the whole, better than in the previous year. In Rungpore there were two virulent outbreaks of cholera, which lasted for several months of the year. The disease was severely felt in the Darjeeling Terai during June and July, and spread as far as Kurseong. The districts which suffered most from fever were Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and Rungpore; but the mortality, though very heavy, was less than in the preceding year. In Dinagepore the number of deaths diminished by 4,000, and a marked improvement was observed in most parts of the district. In Rungpore four-fifths of the total number of deaths reported were ascribed to malarious fever. The same type of fever also prevailed in Julpigoree and in the Terai, Dooars, and low valleys of the Darjeeling district. The most serious outbreak of small-pox occurred in Rungpore, the parts attacked being thana Juldhaka and the adjoining thanas. The vaccine establishment is reported to have worked with great energy to meet the emergency, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the sub-divisions of Gyabanda and Kurigram, and the greater portion of the Sudder sub-division, had been protected by vaccination before the epidemic broke out.

The Act to prevent inoculation has been further extended in this district. Two drainage schemes for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the civil stations of Rungpore and Dinagepore are being carried out. Very substantial aid has been given by Government to the Rungpore scheme. The Commissioner reports that its completion will take another entire season. The Dinagepore scheme had made good progress by the end of the year, and it was expected that it would be shortly completed. A scheme for improving and increasing the water-supply of Darjeeling has also received sanction.

6. The high prices of food-grains which ruled during the year have in this division, as elsewhere in Bengal, brought a large measure of prosperity to the labouring classes. In Dinagepore the ryots are said to have quite freed themselves from debt and to be working on their own capital. In Bogra some pressure was felt in the inundated tracts, but in other parts of the district the general condition of the people was very good. Labourers and people engaged in service, on whom high prices naturally tell with most severity, are not numerous in the division.

7. *Emigration and Immigration.*—There is no emigration from the division itself, but a large number of emigrants for the Assam districts pass through it annually on their way to Dhubri. For these emigrants barracks, rest-houses, and hospitals have been erected at various places in the districts of Dinagepore and Rungpore. From October to March 2,000 coolies used the barracks in Dinagepore. Only eleven cases of sickness, resulting in two deaths, were admitted to hospital. In Rungpore only twenty-eight deaths occurred among 12,964 emigrants who were counted when passing through the district. These figures speak well for the arrangements made along the route for the convenience of the emigrants. Most districts of the division are annually visited by a large number of work-people from the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chota Nagpore, Sarun, and Gorruckpore. There has been a larger influx since the railway works were started, and some Sonthals, who came originally to work for the season only, have settled near Parbuttipore. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling the tea gardens were resorted to as usual by a large number of coolies from Nepaul during the past year.

8. *The Nekmurd Fair.*—The police and conservancy arrangements at this fair appear to have been well managed. The fair was held in April, and was attended by about 200,000 people; but notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather, there were only eight cases of cholera, six of which ended fatally. The animals sold consisted of 45 elephants, 110 camels, 60,500 oxen and cows, 1,000 buffaloes, 26 horses, 4,650 ponies, and 115 sheep. The average price of an elephant was Rs. 1,555, while up-country oxen and country-bred oxen sold at an average of Rs. 25 and Rs. 12 respectively. Some 900 shops containing goods of the value of Rs. 2,90,000 were opened and sales amounting to Rs. 1,27,000 were effected. It is roughly estimated that the total value of the cattle and goods offered for sale was Rs. 20,00,000, and that the sales realized Rs. 16,00,000.

9. *Prices of food and labour.*—Compared with the average of the five preceding years, the average price of common rice showed a rise of more than 30 per cent. in most of the districts during the past year. In Bogra it was more than double the average of the three preceding years, in the months of July, October, and November, and in Rungpore, at the time of the inundations, it stood at Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 per maund. In both districts the exceptionally high rates attained were in a great measure due to the inundations. The average price in Darjeeling was $8\frac{3}{4}$ seers for the rupee. The district has for some time past received a very inadequate supply from the neighbouring districts. Wages have also risen considerably in some parts of the division. In Dinagepore especially labour is extremely well-paid. A cooly there earns from 4 to 8 annas a day. In the other districts his wages vary from 2 to 5 annas.

10. *Manufactures and Mines.*—Silk is still largely manufactured in Rajshahye, but in Bogra the industry is nearly extinct. Full accounts of the manufacture have been given in previous reports. The quantity of indigo made in Rajshahye during the year is said to have been small. There are nine factories in the district, six belonging to Europeans and three to natives. The dye is also manufactured to a small extent in Pubna. The total area of land under tea cultivation during 1878 was 34,356 acres, showing an increase

of 221 acres over the previous year, and the quantity of tea manufactured was about 7,535,980lbs or 2,200,000lbs in excess of the outturn of 1877. At the end of the year under report 29 gardens had been opened in Julpigoree and 144 in Darjeeling. The Government Cinchona Plantations, which cover more than 2,000 acres, yielded 250,000lbs of bark during the year, and a profit of about half a lakh was obtained on the operations of the season. Of the outturn of febrifuge manufactured from the bark, 5,500lbs were supplied to Government medical depôts in the three presidencies, and the rest was sold to the public. Gunny-bags are manufactured in most districts of the division. During the year the mills of the Serajgunge Jute Company turned out 1,10,000 maunds of gunnies, or 20,000 maunds more than in the previous year. The bags are sold for the country trade and for exportation to Egypt and Australia. In Julpigoree and Darjeeling two Nepaulese worked some copper and iron mines with moderate success.

11. *Trade and Commerce.*—Rice, jute, gunny-bags, tobacco, silk, tea, indigo, goor (molasses), oilseed, hemp, hides, and ganja are the chief articles of export in the division. Of the imports, salt, sugar, and piece-goods are the most important. The trade in rice and jute is stated to have been less brisk than in the previous year, but it would appear from the report that full and precise information was not procured on the subject. The rice exports go chiefly to Assam, Calcutta, and the North-Western Provinces. The bulk of the exports is still carried by water, although many exporters now avail themselves of the railway. Notwithstanding an apparent decline in the exportations of jute, a fair trade was done in the staple, owing to the high prices which ruled during the year. The tobacco trade appears to have been dull. Much of the produce went to Burmah, as usual, to be made into cheroots and sent back to Calcutta. The quantity of tea exported from Darjeeling exceeded by no less than 2,275,000lbs. the quantity exported in the previous year. Of the chief imports, salt and piece-goods are received from Calcutta, and sugar from the North-Western Provinces. The trade between Bhootan and the plains showed a considerable expansion. According to the figures supplied from the registering stations in the Julpigoree district the value of the imports from Bhootan, exclusive of live-stock, was Rs. 19,903 against Rs. 11,307 in the previous year, and of the exports Rs. 14,665 against Rs. 11,011. The traffic between Darjeeling and the States beyond the frontier continues to increase.

12. *State of public feeling.*—Public opinion on general subjects can be scarcely said to exist in the division. The mass of the people are uneducated agriculturists, who manifest interest in public affairs only when some measure of taxation makes fresh demands on their earnings. The Commissioner says "they are quite content under our rule, and are thoroughly loyal to Government in return for the prosperity and immunity from oppression they now enjoy, and which they themselves say was never known before. Much indifference has been shown in regard to the war in Afghanistan, and even among the well-to-do and higher classes little is known of what has occurred, and the cause of it." In Rajshahye there is a public association which occasionally discusses public questions. The Commissioner's remarks on the feeling with which the license tax is regarded might well have been fuller. As elsewhere, the tax is said to be very unpopular, but apparently the objections are here based not so much on the details of the law, as on the general principle on which it was enacted. The assessees seem to murmur, not because they are unjustly or excessively taxed, but because their rich neighbours, who do not happen to pursue any trade or dealing, escape. This feeling is of course strongest when the contrast is greatest. Lord Ulick Browne remarks that "in small agricultural villages it frequently happens that the only persons taxed are those who can least afford to pay, though the assessment may be only one or two rupees." This statement is not quite accurate. There can be no doubt, however, that much of the dissatisfaction to which the license tax has given rise was attributable to the low minimum of assessable income, and Sir Steuart Bayley has hopes that the recent alteration of the minimum to Rs. 250 will remove a substantial ground of complaint.

The stationing of a Judge and Subordinate Judge at Pubna has given much satisfaction to the people of that district. In Bogra, however, some inconvenience is caused to the people of several thanas by the location of both

the Moonsifs at the Sudder station. The Commissioner's suggestion that one of the Moonsifs should be stationed at Panchbibi or Khetlal will be considered in communication with the Judicial Department.

13. *The Public Press.*—The Vernacular Press is represented in the division by two weekly newspapers published at Rampore Bauleah and Rungpore. Neither paper has a large circulation or any appreciable influence with the people. The tone of the Rampore Bauleah paper, which was commented on unfavourably in the last report, has improved since the passing of the Vernacular Press Act.

14. *Police and Crime.*—There was an increase in cognizable crime in all districts save Bogra and Julpigoree, the total number of cases being 12,897 against 12,426 in 1877. The number of persons arrested was 10,009, of whom 6,144, or 61·3 per cent., were convicted. Thirty-three cases of dacoity were reported against twenty in 1877; but only fifteen cases were returned as true against sixteen in 1877. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, disposed to think with the Commissioner that in some of these cases the police may have shown too great readiness to pronounce the charges false. The convictions were far from satisfactory. Two serious cases of mischief, neither of which could be established against the offenders, occurred in the station of Julpigoree. In one case a group of houses, and in the other some of the public offices, were destroyed. It is believed that in the latter case the incendiaries were litigants, who were anxious to do away with the records of pending cases. Prosecutions for bad livelihood fell off from 461 to 85. The number of cases of non-cognizable crime was 6,278, as compared with 7,230 in 1877. Much use is made of the bench system in Dinagepore and Rungpore. In Dinagepore, the bench presided over by the retired Government Pleader, Moulvi Mahomed Ali Khan, held 59 sittings and disposed of 575 cases, and in Rungpore 325 cases were tried by the four benches of the district.

15. *Civil Justice.*—There was a large reduction in the number of suits instituted in several districts of the division. The decrease is attributed to the fact that, owing to the prosperity of the ryots, the landlords had less occasion to invoke the aid of the civil courts in realizing their rents. The Commissioner's remarks, however, under this head are not sufficient. It has not been shown that the decrease is only observable under suits for rent, and the Lieutenant-Governor could wish to have seen a subject of such importance as this treated in greater detail. The Moonsifs are said to enjoy the confidence of the people.

16. *Land Revenue Administration.*—The land revenue demand of the division, both current and arrears, amounted to Rs. 49,61,527, of which sum Rs. 48,19,179, or 97·3 per cent., were collected. After allowance for remissions, aggregating Rs. 3,388, the unrealized balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,38,960. The collections were good in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, Bogra, and Rungpore, and fairly good in Julpigoree. In Pubna they were short on temporarily-settled estates and Government estates, and altogether amounted to a percentage of only 90·5 on the demand. In Darjeeling difficulty is experienced in enforcing payment, and the percentage of collections is generally unsatisfactory. The question of extending the sale laws to the district is under the consideration of Government. Fifteen estates only were sold for arrears of revenue in the whole division, and ninety estates and two shares of estates were exempted from sale. The Commissioner states that in most of the cases in which sale occurred the owners were well able to pay the revenue, but defaulted deliberately with a view to obtain a good price for their property by a Government auction. This statement is one which deserves careful examination. It is expected that the settlement of the Western Dooars in Julpigoree will be brought to a close during the current year. The report, however, omits to mention the progress made with the settlement of the Darjeeling Terai.

The Commissioner reports that the relations between landlords and tenants were on the whole fairly satisfactory, and that no serious quarrels broke out during the year. In Pubna, although these classes still show much distrust of each other, there is less tendency than formerly to resort to open violence. It is satisfactory to notice that in this district several old-standing feuds between co-sharers have terminated on the institution of proceedings